

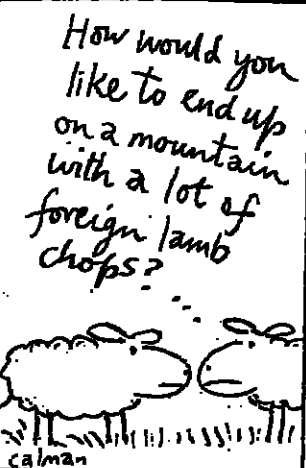
## EC budget formula accepted by Cabinet

Yesterday accepted proposals, put by foreign affairs ministers in week, to settle the wrangle between EEC partners on the size of the contribution to the Community's budget. It amounts to a refund over the 1982 of more than £2,000m.

## to get £2,000m over three years

respondent

Yesterday proposals for the EEC budget formula were accepted by the Cabinet. The proposals, which were put forward by the Foreign Office, would result in a refund of more than £2,000m over the next three years to the United Kingdom.



How would you like to end up on a mountain with a lot of foreign funds?

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## Saboteurs blow up S African oil plants

From Eric Marsden  
Johannesburg, June 2  
Simultaneous sabotage attacks on three of South Africa's oil-from-coal plants in the Transvaal last night caused damage estimated at £3.3m and rudely shook the belief that urban terrorism was likely to be confined to minor bomb attacks by ill-trained insurgents.

The attacks, just before midnight, were on some of the nation's most vital fuel installations and in the heart of its richest industrial area—Sasol One, at Sasolburg, south-west of Vereeniging, the neighbouring Naef plant, and Sasol Two at Secunda, about 60 miles to the east. The explosions at Sasol One sent up sheets of flame from several huge oil tanks in the biggest fire in South Africa's history.

In London, the outlawed African National Congress, a militant, black nationalist group committed to overthrowing the South African Government, claimed responsibility for the attacks. AP.

Opposition spokesmen have called for an inquiry into security precautions at the Sasol plants. The Government is believed to be considering using troops to protect vital plants, but Mr. Kobie Coetsee, the deputy Defence Minister, declined to confirm this, though he said the defence force would "take a number of steps" because of the sabotage.

Police have started a widespread hunt for the saboteurs, who appear to have escaped without trace from all three areas, though at Naef, one of them was stopped by a black security policeman but got away after shooting him. Eye-witnesses said that for three hours after flames from the explosions leapt 300 yards into the sky, the surrounding urban area was lit as brightly as day. This morning, smoke from Sasolburg was drifting over Johannesburg's southern suburbs more than 50 miles away.

Firefighting units were called in from Johannesburg and surrounding towns and roads to Sasolburg were sealed off by police. By early morning the firemen had brought the main fires under control; but some of the fires are expected to continue burning for several hours as there are thousands of tons of fuel in the tanks.



A pillar of smoke rising from a South African oil plant after bomb explosions near Johannesburg yesterday.

Mr. J. A. Stegmann, managing director of Sasol, disclosed that most of the loss was to oil products. More than 51m worth of petrol was burning at Sasol and aviation fuel worth £1.3m at Naef. The other 51m worth of damage was done to five oil tanks at Sasol One and three at Naef. Damage at Secunda, where the explosions failed to ignite the tanks, was minimal.

Mr. Stegmann said there were continuous security patrols at all three plants. At Sasol One, a patrol had found a breach in the security fence and were investigating this when the first two explosions occurred.

There was little doubt that it was a carefully planned terrorist attack; but apart from the damage to the tanks, the loss of life was minimal.

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## Bomb blasts seriously injure militant Palestinian mayors

From Christopher Walker  
Ramallah, June 2  
Rising tensions between Arabs and Israelis in the occupied West Bank reached a dangerous new level today after a series of carefully co-ordinated bomb and grenade attacks severely injured two of the most popular Palestinian mayors and killed several Arab civilians in the holy city of Hebron.

A third militant Palestinian mayor, narrowly escaped death when a booby-trapped device attached to his garage door exploded in the face of the Israeli sapper who was trying to defuse it.

As anger spread rapidly through the Arab community three more Palestinian youths were wounded near the centre of this occupied town when heavily armed Israeli troops opened fire on stone-throwing demonstrators.

Earlier, there were grotesque scenes in the crowded corridors around the operating theatre in Ramallah's small and ill-equipped hospital where the mayor, Mr. Karim Khalaf, was having a foot amputated.

Scores of local Palestinian women began cheering unashamedly as a rumour spread that the Israeli sapper, whose bloody and badly disfigured body had been wheeled through minutes earlier, had died of his wounds.

The rumour was false, but the spontaneous joy of the Arab women was a disturbing indication of the hatred which exists between Arabs and Jews after an occupation which has lasted for 13 years.

The sapper was moved to hospital in Jerusalem where, after an operation, he was said to be in a critical condition, having lost his sight.

Coming exactly four weeks

after the Palestinian ambush which killed six Jewish settlers in Hebron, today's attacks were widely presumed to have been carried out by rightwing Jewish extremists. They are seeking the expulsion of all Arabs from the territory which they describe by its biblical name of Judea and Samaria.

Over the past few weeks, there have been signs of underground Jewish terror groups being formed, dedicated to attacks against Arabs.

Two Jewish extremist leaders were recently committed to administrative detention on suspicion of involvement and a secret arms cache was discovered in a Jewish religious institution.

Suspicion about the involvement of extremist Jews increased tonight when reports that the grenade buried at Arab shoppers in Hebron market was of Israeli manufacture. The attack was launched only days after the final lifting of the curfew which had been in operation since the beginning of last month.

As well as inflaming passions among more than a million residents of the West Bank and Gaza, today's attacks have further reduced the chances of their leaders ever being persuaded to accept a Palestinian autonomy scheme.

It was clear that the three mayors had been singled out because they were the most outspoken advocates of Palestinian nationalism in the West Bank.

The violence began at 8am when a bomb exploded under the Cadillac being started up by Mr. Khalaf. Minutes later a similar device exploded as Mr. Bassam Shaka, mayor of Nablus, climbed into his car and pressed the clutch. The third device

Continued on page 9, col 1

## High Court writ loses Royal Command

By Marcel Berlins  
Legal Correspondent

The last High Court writ bearing the Royal Command was issued yesterday. From today—ending a practice that has lasted for 700 years—the writ of summons will contain the name neither of the Queen nor the Lord Chancellor.

The old writ, the document by which a High Court action is started, commenced resplendently with the words: "Elizabeth the Second, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and of our other realms and territories Queen, head of the Commonwealth, defender of the faith We... command you..."

The rather more prosaic words of the new writ merely say: "To the defendant. This writ of summons has been issued against you by..."

The first writ was issued in an action for damages for personal injury sustained in a car accident in Hertfordshire. The writ was issued at 4.50 pm by a firm of solicitors in Holborn, London, Sharpe Pritchard and Company.

The ancient form did not go easily. Protests about its abolition and the manner in which it was decided, resulted in the resignation of a Chief Master of the Supreme Court and an angry correspondence in *The Times* and the legal press.

Lord Hailsham of St. Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, explained in a letter to *The Times* that the writ bearing the Royal Command was deficient because, first, it did not tell the person receiving it what the document meant in simple language; and second, it misled some defendants into thinking that the Queen, that is, the Government, was taking sides against them.

## Appeal council withdraws from fund-raising for Olympic team

By Nicholas Timmins

The Olympics Appeal Council, composed of 100 leading industrialists and businessmen, yesterday announced that it has decided to stand down and take no further part in raising funds for the British team for the Moscow Olympics.

The decision was announced by the chairman of the council, Sir Anthony Tuke, chairman of Barclays Bank, in a brief statement. He said the council's members had decided that in the present international situation they cannot do other than support the government of the day on a matter of foreign policy.

The decision by the council leaves the British Olympic Appeal some £200,000 short of its new target of £500,000. It is the first time since the reduced team of about 200 athletes to Moscow.

Mr. George Nicholson, the appeal secretary, said fund raising would still go ahead "at full tilt". "We still hope to raise a further £200,000 urgently by the end of the year," he said. "We will appoint the sportsmen and women who have trained so hard."

The council's decision is not unexpected. Before the Russian invasion of Afghanistan the council had raised £100,000, money that has already been

spent on the winter games at Lake Placid, in the United States.

Since the invasion, and the Government's support for an Olympic boycott, the council has not undertaken any fund-raising activities, according to Mr. David Storey, Sir Anthony's personal assistant, who yesterday dealt with queries as Sir Anthony is in New Orleans on business.

Mr. Storey said that since the Government's stand there was clearly "some reluctance to give by business."

Mr. Nicholson said that of the new target of £500,000, £555,000 had been raised, with a further £50,000 promised. He was confident by the end of the week that the appeal will have received 50 per cent more gifts, than in previous years, but he conceded that raising the extra £200,000 is going to be "a considerable struggle."

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## All-day Cabinet talks on economy

By Ian Bradley

Mrs Margaret Thatcher has called a special one-day meeting of the Cabinet next Thursday morning to review the Government's economic policy.

The meeting, which will take place at 10 Downing Street on July 16, will be the first of its kind to be held by the Government, although in Opposition. Mrs. Thatcher had several similar all-day meetings with her Shadow Cabinet.

Whitehall sources are discouraging inevitable speculation that the decision to call the meeting heralds a change in government thinking over the handling of the economy and a retreat from the strict monetary principles that have so far guided it.

The special Cabinet meeting is either being portrayed as a first anniversary gathering of ministers to take stock of the

whole range of the Government's economic policy and have a more leisurely look at it than is possible in the usual Thursday morning Cabinet sessions.

No special significance is being attached to the timing of the meeting although it is being pointed out in Westminster that July is the time when governments traditionally turn their thoughts to income policies.

Although it is clear that no such U-turn is in the mind of Mrs. Thatcher and her Treasury ministers, there is no doubt that those in the Cabinet who are less committed to a purely monetarist approach and who favour some move towards incomes policy as a means of dealing with the steadily rising levels of pay settlements, will see the July 16 meeting to argue their case forcefully.

There is also growing concern among many Conservatives about the effects that the present high interest rates are having on the profitability and investment programmes of industry.

Biffen reminder: Mr. John Biffen, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, last night in the Commons rejected appeals from some Tory MPs for the Government to consider a more formal pay policy (our Parliamentary Correspondent writes).

Winding up a debate during the committee stage of the Finance Bill, Mr. Biffen added that the story of economic policy in Britain since the war was a policy of fits and starts, of successive governments which had abandoned policies when they ran into difficulties.

On interest rates, Mr. Biffen said there was a possibility of a fall later in the year.

## Idi Amin found by BBC after 5-month search

By a Staff Reporter

Idi Amin, the former President of Uganda, will appear on the BBC Television Nine o'Clock News tonight in an interview with Brian Barron after a five-month search. Mr. Barron and Muhammad Amin, a Visions cameraman, found Mr. Amin in a secret refuge in an Arab country.

Mr. Amin insisted that precise details of his whereabouts should remain secret, Mr. Barron said.

In the interview Mr. Amin, who was deposed 14 months ago, dismisses reports of atrocities and said he still saw himself as Uganda's saviour.

The BBC will not be paying Mr. Amin an interview fee.

## Shell petrol up by 3p a gallon

Shell increased its petrol prices for the second time in a fortnight. The price of a gallon at the pumps went up by about 3p at midnight. The rise reflects the latest increase by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries. More increases are on the way with Saudi Arabia expected to raise its crude oil price by \$4 a barrel.

Support for musicians  
The Association of Broadcasting and Allied Staff supported the Musicians' Union in its dispute with the BBC by refusing to allow a live broadcast of the Radio 3 lunchtime concert from St John's Square, London. Paul McCartney, the King's Singers and Jack Brymer are refused to cooperate with the BBC.

Grain peace move  
After a day seeing union leaders in the Isle of Grain laggards dispute, Mr. Len Murray, the TUC general secretary, asked all parties, including the employers, to a meeting on Friday. It is not certain whether the ECEB will attend, as it considers the dispute an inter-union affair.

Pope at Normandy shrine  
The Pope visited the shrine of Saint Theresa, the most popular of French saints, at Lisieux in rural Normandy. Earlier he visited the Unesco headquarters in Paris where he made an appeal to scientists.

Leader page 15  
Letters: On the Iranian Embassy siege; from Mr. Claud Morris; tensions in the New Hebrides; from Canon Rex Davis; Israel and Lebanon, from the Ambassador of Israel.

Leading articles: European budget; Israel and West Bank; Features, pages 14, 17; Bernard Levin takes a critical look at the Charles Richardson letter; Paul Routledge on pay and the miners; Fashion by Prudence Glynn.

Arts, page 11  
John Russell Taylor at the Venice Biennale; Paul Griffiths on the Tippett birthday concert at Bath and Stanley Sadie on Elly Ameling at Covent Garden; Philip Howard reviews *The Servants' Hall*; Judith Nagley on recent London debut.

Obituary, page 16  
Mrs. Florence Higham, Rear Admiral P. W. W. Graham, Dr. Neville Goodman, Isla Cameron; Sport, pages 12, 13; Cricket: Clarke, of Surrey, gets first county hat-trick; West Indies win by five wickets; Tennis: Mrs. King beaten in French championship.

## Big Gandhi victory in state elections

Mrs Gandhi consolidated her position when her party won elections in eight states, including Uttar Pradesh, where a sixth of India's voters live, making it an important political country. When she was elected in January Mrs. Gandhi controlled only one state government.

Lucas set to cut jobs  
Redundancies for 2,000 workers are expected to be announced by Lucas Industries, the motor components company. As recession bites deeper, Lucas is likely to tell unions that jobs must be lost at 11 plants in the west Midlands. More than 2,000 jobs at other component companies in the area have already been lost in recent weeks.

Grand Prix declared void  
The International Automobile Federation have declared Sunday's Spanish Grand Prix at Jarama illegal. They have also barred from their meetings representatives of the Formula One Constructors Association, who are involved in a power struggle with the International Motor Sport Federation, motor sport's governing body.

Labour wrangles: Internal policy battle intensifies with speeches from Mr. Denis Healey and Mr. Wedgwood Benn.

Iran: Mr. Ramsey Clark, the former Attorney-General, is one of 10 Americans privately attending the anti-US conference in Tehran.

Classified advertisements: Appointments, pages 17, 25; Personal, 25, 27, 28; Reader services directory, 26; Sale rooms and antiques, 8.

Stock markets: Gilts fell back with the new tax overhangs and market and equities slipped in the wake of depressing economic news. The FT Index closed at 412.7, down 3.2.

Financial Director: The changes at Hill Samuel; Marley's gearing comes into play.

Business features: Hugh Stephenson on the appointment of the new British National Oil Corporation chairman; Argentina's economy is discussed by Tony Emerson.



## Relax to more South African destinations with SAA

SAA's new routes offer a unique choice of destinations. Not only can we fly you directly to Johannesburg every Monday, but also to Cape Town and Port Elizabeth every Friday.

Our new routes to London, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, and Zurich are also available. We can fly you to any of our 15 destinations in South Africa, including Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and Johannesburg.

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## taken in pregnancy could lead of 'blue babies', doctor says

dosage of aspirin caused the damage, or what period of pregnancy was critical.

"It could be argued that the evidence is not all in," Dr. Rowe said. "But the red flag is up as far as I am concerned. On the evidence before us it would be unwise for women to take aspirin at any time during pregnancy until we get further clarification."

The proportion of babies who died was not very high. "But if it is a condition in which there is a possible preventive measure then it becomes much more important," it was a general principle that drugs should not be taken during pregnancy if at all possible, he said, "for heaven's sake not for a little headache."

The congress also heard that heart operations might one day be carried out on children while still in the womb.

The possibility was put forward by Professor Fergus Macnamara, of the Great Ormond Street Hospital for Sick Children in London, in an examination of possible de-

velopments in the next 20 years.

Researchers at the Cardiovascular Research Institute in San Francisco had managed to induce abnormalities surgically in the hearts of fetal lambs to study the development of such conditions, he said. If such operations could be carried out in reverse it might be possible to correct certain conditions in the womb that at the moment are rapidly lethal once the child is born.

Our Medical Correspondent writes: No one would quarrel with Dr. Rowe's advice to women to take as few drugs as possible during pregnancy. However, pregnant women who have been taking aspirin need not panic; the drug has been used for so long and by so many people that any risk must be very small. These research findings will need confirmation before any firm recommendation can be made on the choice of pain relieving drugs in pregnancy. For the time being a reasonable compromise is to keep the dose as low as possible.

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## HOME NEWS

## Butter price up 2p and cheese 2½p as EEC pact takes effect

By Hugh Clayton  
Agriculture Correspondent

Acceptance of higher EEC farm prices will add 2p a pound to butter and 2½p a pound to cheese in shops in Britain, Mr. Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said yesterday. Basing steak would go up by 2p, bacon by 1p and a large loaf by 1p, he added.

Mr. Walker explained that the rises would take effect at different times. The increase on bread, for example, will result from higher EEC support prices from August for wheat coupled with higher Community tariffs against wheat from the United States and Canada.

Mr. Walker had prepared himself fully for criticism about accepting increases in EEC prices and protective tariffs on foods in surplus. He has said that the price freeze which he secured on milk last year has not prevented milk output from rising in France and West Germany in the past year.

That fact, and a shift in world market prices of sugar, has enabled him to accept increases of up to 4.9 per cent in EEC prices of milk and sugar, although he often called until last week for the price of both to be frozen because they were in surplus.

The EEC intervention price for white sugar will rise in Britain in the summer by about 1p a kilogram even though the EEC has a vast sugar surplus. "The world price has now gone well ahead of the European price," Mr. Walker said. Therefore there will be no cost in disposing of the sugar surplus.

Mr. Walker clearly sees the new EEC farm rules as the best of all possible worlds, benefiting British farmers and consumers at the community's expense. He will use it as a defence against complaints from farmers that he has done too little and claims from consumer groups that he has added unjustified increases to shopping bills.

He expected New Zealand, which supplies more than half of the lamb eaten in Britain, to be safeguarded. He expected New Zealand's interests to be fitted into the new system before it began to operate in mid-July.

Revenue ceiling: The EEC will reach its revenue ceiling by the end of 1982 at the latest, the EEC Budget Commissioner, Mr. Christopher Tugendhat, said in London last night (the Press Association reports).

It would then have no alternative but to rethink the distribution of resources and policy priorities if it was to continue to develop.

He told a meeting of the Hansard Society at the Commons that Britain's "reluctant Europeans" were right to be discontented. But he added: "They are wrong to want to leave. Instead they should be pressing for changes and improvements and development where potential is greatest."

He hoped that the costly surplus which had brought the common agricultural policy into dispute would be reduced significantly. The Russian invasion of Afghanistan and the hostages in Iran had given a new urgency to political cooperation in the EEC.

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## New TUC initiative in laggards' dispute

By David Kelton  
Labour Reporter

Mr. Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, last night called for a meeting of employers and unions to try to resolve the inter-union dispute that threatens to close the site of the £550m Isle of Grain power station in Kent.

After a hectic day of meetings, Mr. Murray asked the unions, the Central Electricity Generating Board and the Thermal Insulation Contractors Association to attend a meeting in London on Friday.

The dispute over 27 laggards, or thermal insulation engineers, has been dragging on since last July and Mr. Murray has been working under a threat from the General and Municipal Workers Union to spread the dispute to other power station sites if there is not a speedy solution.

It was not clear last night whether all the parties invited will agree to attend Friday's meeting. The CEBG has said it considers the matter purely an inter-union dispute and cannot benefit by becoming directly involved.

The board, with the two other main unions at the site, the constructional section of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers and the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union, want the laggards to accept a bonus ceiling of £2.60 an hour to bring them in line with other site workers.

The GMWU insists that its members do high skilled and sometimes dangerous work which entitles them to the higher rates of bonus they are receiving before last summer.

At times the men were earning between £250 and £300 a week. The TUC has said it will support the laggards' demand for a 10 per cent increase in their bonus, but only if the union can agree on a common bonus scheme.

Mr. Murray yesterday saw Mr. John Baldwin, general secretary of the AUEW constructional section, who reiterated his view that the CEBG will close down the site if the unions cannot agree on a common bonus scheme.

Later Mr. Murray saw Mr. Geoffrey Drain, general secretary of the National and Local Government Officers' Association and Mr. Ray Buckton, leader of Aslef, the train drivers' union, who are members of a subcommittee set up to resolve differences between the unions at Grain.

It was after these discussions that Mr. Murray called the meeting at which the GMWU will press the other unions to withdraw 26 members who have recently been trained and are now doing lagging work.

Mr. Baldwin has rejected that suggestion, but yesterday Mr. Eric Hammond, national officer of the EPTU, said that if a compromise formula could be reached he would not object to the trainee laggards becoming members of the GMWU.

Mr. Baldwin has said the GMWU always give the lion's share to the lions and scraps only to the less strong and underprivileged.

Mr. Murray said the GMWU was surrounded by several saboteurs, including Mr. Weston, who was carrying a 4½ wooden staff. They struck her, tried to pull her from her horse and threw mud at her.

Mr. Wilson said, Mr. Weston, aged 36, a quantity surveyor, of Castle View, Hadlow, Tonbridge, Kent, told police: "I was just bloody mad she had run me down the way she did. It was quite clear she could have avoided me."

Mr. Weston admitted assault and carrying an offensive weapon and was fined £150 on each charge.

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Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, and his dog, Mini, outside 10 Downing Street after yesterday's Cabinet meeting on the EEC budget settlement deal.

## Healey taunts Labour split

By Ian Bradley

The Labour Party's internal battle over policy and organization intensified yesterday, with the party's left wing attacking the national executive committee (NEC) and the leadership of the parliamentary party.

Speaking on the BBC radio programme, *The World at One*, Mr. Dennis Healey accused the NEC of doing "a very bad job in keeping the party healthy" and left attacking the national executive committee (NEC) and the leadership of the parliamentary party.

Mr. Healey predicted that this year's party conference in October would correct what he described as the mistakes that were made last year in voting for the mandatory submission of particular at its leadership.

The parliamentary party in the past has claimed that it could pick and choose between policies, he said.

He agreed that his aim was to take power out of the hands of the Labour Party, and to end the situation where Labour had one policy in opposition and another in government.

Mr. Healey said: "In 15 years as an MP for the Smethwick area I have missed no more than about 10 surgeries." He had to go abroad sometimes as a member of the Council of Europe.

Mr. Fred Smith, constituency party chairman, said yesterday: "Some constituency party members have complained that Mr. Healey has not been attending problem surgeries at Smethwick."

Mr. Healey said: "In 15 years as an MP for the Smethwick area I have missed no more than about 10 surgeries." He had to go abroad sometimes as a member of the Council of Europe.

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## South Wales miners snub coal board

From Tim Jones  
Cardiff

South Wales miners' leaders decided yesterday to snub the routine meeting with area officials of the National Coal Board and call instead an emergency delegates' conference to formalize resistance to pit closures.

Instead of preparing for the meeting Mr. Emyr Williams, president of the South Wales miners, and his team will be travelling to London today to seek official backing from the union's president, Mr. Joseph Gormley.

A senior union official said: "This time we expect Joe to put his muscle where his mouth is. South Wales seems to have been chosen as the battleground and we want the union to fight all the way."

Tomorrow's talks were called as part of a quarterly procedural arrangement to discuss the future of uneconomic pits in the area. Two weeks ago, Mr. Philip Weekes, director of the South Wales area, said 12 of the 36 pits in his region hung like an albatross around the neck of the board.

He told the Parliamentary Select Committee on Welsh Affairs that between the pits were primarily responsible for the area's £35m loss, which would increase in the next financial year.

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## 'Enterprise zones' plan welcomed

By John Young  
Planning Reporter

The Government's scheme to create "enterprise zones" to encourage industrial and commercial development in depressed areas appears to have met with an encouraging response. So far 15 submissions have been received from local authorities. Several others are expected shortly.

The idea was first expounded last year by Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and was given substance in a consultation document issued by the Treasury on March 26.

Proposed incentives include exemption from development land tax, from general rates and from the requirements of industrial training boards.

The areas suggested in the documents as being particularly suitable for the creation of enterprise zones were Sheffield, Tyne and Wear, Liverpool, Manchester and Salford, Wolverhampton, the London Docklands, the lower Swansea valley, Clydeside and Belfast.

But it was made clear that submissions from other authorities would also be considered.

Tower Hamlets, which is controlled by the Labour Party, announced yesterday that it was seeking to establish a zone of 446 acres in the Isle of Dogs.

It suggested that it would increase job opportunities and provide speedy redevelopment of the West India and Millwall docks, which are to close this year.

Mr. Michael Costello, the party's national industrial organizer, introducing the pamphlet, said: "This is the answer to doom and gloom. A fight by the steelworkers against closure is essential in defence of this major industry."

He said a united fight by trade unions could defeat the corporation's proposals. "A defeat for this disastrous policy can contribute to the general defeat of Tory policies," he said.

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## Better drug guidance demanded for GPs

By Annabel Ferriman  
Health Services Correspondent

Improved guidance for family doctors about using drugs for mental illness was called for yesterday by the National Association for Mental Health.

The demand comes in the wake of a report that a general practitioner prescribed an anti-psychotic drug, a combination of drugs, two anti-psychotic drugs, and a heart drug, to a patient with a mental illness.

Dr. Leslie Wootton, who worked in Swansea, said that his patient, Ananias and Prothia, the heart drug, had a heart attack, and died.

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## Building union votes for action on recruitment

From Paul Routledge  
Labour Editor

Building union leaders, beset by financial difficulties, yesterday authorized industrial action on construction sites to increase membership.

Mr. Leslie Wood, general secretary of the Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians, said it was his executive council's intention to "clean up" the industry, which has only one third organized in trade unions.

But he told the union delegate conference in Bournemouth that despite subscriptions being only 55p a week

the union was owed £1.5m in unpaid membership dues and would not exist for long without a "check-off" system of automatic deduction from pay packets.

Mr. Wood said: "The free rider is not on as far as we are concerned, and any region, any organization, who says to a firm that this job is going to stop because it is unorganized will get the full support of the executive."

He urged union organizers to go out and "sell" themselves to the construction industry, where only 250,000 out of 880,000 belonged to a union.

## Hunt saboteur is fined for attack on woman Master

A leading campaigner against blood sports, who attacked a woman Master of a hunt, was fined £300 at Worcester Crown Court yesterday. The incident was the climax of a day of disruption by more than 100 hunt saboteurs.

Mr. Martin Wilson, for the prosecution, said the incident involved David Weston, secretary of the Hunt Saboteurs Association, and Mrs. Patricia Aldersley, joint Master of the Croome and West Warwickshire



## NEWS

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year. Mr Fitch continued. A  
number of spectators had  
gathered for the explosion.  
When the bomb failed to go  
off, Mr Lloyd, a technical  
researcher, went to see what  
had happened. "There was an  
explosion and Lewin found  
Lloyd lying on his face covered  
in blood. He thought his friend  
was dead", counsel added.  
Mr Lloyd, of Gaysham  
Avenue, Gants Hill, London,  
suffered a fractured skull. He  
still only has 15 per cent vision  
and has lost all sense of taste,  
the court was told.  
Immediately after the explo  
sion, Mr Lewin, of Priory Park,  
Harold Hill, London, was said  
to have said the police: "Oh  
God, I have just killed my mate.  
We make bombs. We have done  
it before and this was the big  
one. We make bombs just for  
kicks".

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## reject damages claim

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Ban by broadcasting  
union lends support  
to striking musiciansBy Martin Huckerby  
Music Reporter

The Association of Broadcast  
ing and Allied Staff yesterday  
gave support to the Musicians'  
Union in its dispute with the  
BBC by refusing to allow the  
live broadcast of the Radio 3  
lunchtime concert from St  
John's, Smith Square, London.

Elsewhere Paul McCartney,  
the former member of the  
Beatles, went to a member  
of the Musicians' Union, refused  
to take part in an interview for  
the BBC; the King's Singers told  
the BBC they could not carry  
out two scheduled recordings;  
and Jack Brymer the clarinet  
ist, refused to present the  
Radio 3 programme, *Mainly for  
Pleasure*.

Mr Paddy Leech, deputy  
general secretary of the Associ  
ation of Broadcasting and Allied  
Staff, said his members would  
not allow live broadcasts of  
music on the BBC. He said the  
ban was on all areas of live  
music except church services.  
The association has also said  
it will not broadcast repeats of  
music programmes, although it  
records. Mr Leech said union  
officials were meeting BBC  
officials yesterday to try to  
work out a formula to  
cover future issues.  
Although the association pre  
vented the broadcast of the  
concert from St John's yester  
day, the Musicians' Union said  
that the players involved  
would not have performed if  
the union had urged them not  
to.

Missing boy  
is found  
strangled

From Our Correspondent  
Wolverhampton  
The body of Graham Timmins,  
aged 10, was found yesterday  
in a cemetery at Walsbury,  
West Midlands. He had been  
strangled by his zip-up woolen  
cardigan.  
Det Supt Gerald Martin, head  
of the Sandwell CID, said that  
there were signs of a struggle  
among the gravestones. He ex  
pected that inquiries would be  
successful "in the not too dis  
tant future".  
The boy, of Barlow Road,  
Walsbury, the second of four  
brothers, had failed to return  
home for lunch on Sunday. His  
mother had reported him mis  
sing on Sunday night.  
He was last seen at 9.30 pm  
playing near a canal.

Judge rewards  
boys who  
pursued raiders

Judge Gosney praised and  
rewarded three schoolboys at  
Bradford County Court yester  
day for pursuing on their  
bicycles two men who had held  
up a sweet shop proprietor at  
gunpoint.  
He ordered that £15 be paid  
from public funds each to  
Richard Barnsley, aged 13, and  
Geoffrey Eley, aged 15, both of  
Aberford Road, and Michael  
Hargreaves, aged 13, of Walker  
Drive, all Bradford, "in appre  
ciation of their assistance".  
The court was told that the  
sweet shop proprietor routed  
the raiders by producing a  
carving knife and they ran past  
the boys who were playing near  
by. The boys told the police  
where the men had gone,  
mounted their bicycles to join  
the search, and identified the  
men.  
Ian Taylor, aged 31, and  
Ronald Allen, aged 28, both of  
Oakroyd Villas, Bradford,  
pleaded guilty to attempted  
robbery and were each jailed  
for 30 months.

## reject damages claim

Amalgamated Union of En  
gineering workers. More than  
300 workers lost their jobs,  
most of them being members of  
the AUEW.  
There were picket line  
clashes, ending in an incident  
in October in which former  
workers tried to prevent goods  
and equipment being loaded on  
to lorries.  
The management claimed that  
damage had amounted to  
£25,000 and that the police had  
not done enough to protect the  
factory.

Campaign to  
thwart £12m  
project and  
save homes

By Frances Gibb

Traders and residents of  
Covent Garden and Soho yester  
day began a round-the-clock  
occupation of a Victorian block  
of flats in an attempt to save  
them from demolition by West  
minster City Council.

The block, Sandringham  
West, which contains 90 flats  
and is in Charing Cross Road  
near Cambridge Circus, is to  
be pulled down for a £12m  
project including an underground  
car park for nearly 400 cars,  
115 flats and shops.  
But local community groups  
and traders with premises in  
the block are fighting the  
scheme, described by the Royal  
Fine Art Commission as "totally  
inappropriate both architectu  
rally and socially" on the ground  
that it is extravagant and waste  
ful.

With the last occupant due  
to leave tomorrow half a dozen  
residents and traders, including  
members of the Soho Society  
and Covent Garden Community  
Association, yesterday moved  
into one of the flats which has  
not been boarded up.  
Mr James Monahan, an execu  
tive member of the association,  
said: "Feelings are running  
high over these proposals. It is  
just wanton waste. The council  
has totally ignored our pro  
posals, which for half the cost  
could provide 240 flats."

Although the council estima  
ted £11.8m for the project, that  
was at January, 1980, prices,  
he said. By the time work be  
gins, and taking into account  
inflation, the association  
thought £15m to £20m a more  
realistic figure.  
He called on anyone opposed  
to the proposals to come to  
occupy the rest of the flats in  
the block to draw attention to  
the council's "irresponsibility".  
"This council has one of the  
longest housing waiting lists,  
with over 16,000 people on it,  
and yet this scheme has been  
put forward, which will mean



Occupiers manning the balconies of the flats in Charing Cross Road, London.

no more money for any housing  
association in the borough."  
A Westminster City Council  
official arrived at the block  
after the occupation began yester  
day and told the association  
members that they were there  
illegally. "You are here with  
out permission. You are squat  
ting, and I will take legal action  
to seek a repossession order",  
she said.  
The occupation is the second  
in what has been a seven-year

fight to save the flats. The  
council's original redevelopment  
plans were shelved after similar  
action and local pressure in  
1973. But during the past six  
months, tenants have been  
moved out and the project  
comes before a full council  
meeting for approval next Mon  
day.  
Mr Monahan said the site to  
be redeveloped is 1.5 acres, of  
which Sandringham West occu  
pies about a third.

Rerouting of  
Concorde  
eases fear of  
Saudi snub

By John Witherow

Concorde aircraft operated  
by British Airways and Singa  
pore Airlines will start a  
month's supersonic trial over  
Saudi Arabia tomorrow on the  
London to Bahrain route.

British Airways said the  
Saudi Arabian Government  
strongly opposed a three-week  
supersonic trial in April after com  
plaints from villagers about  
high noise levels.

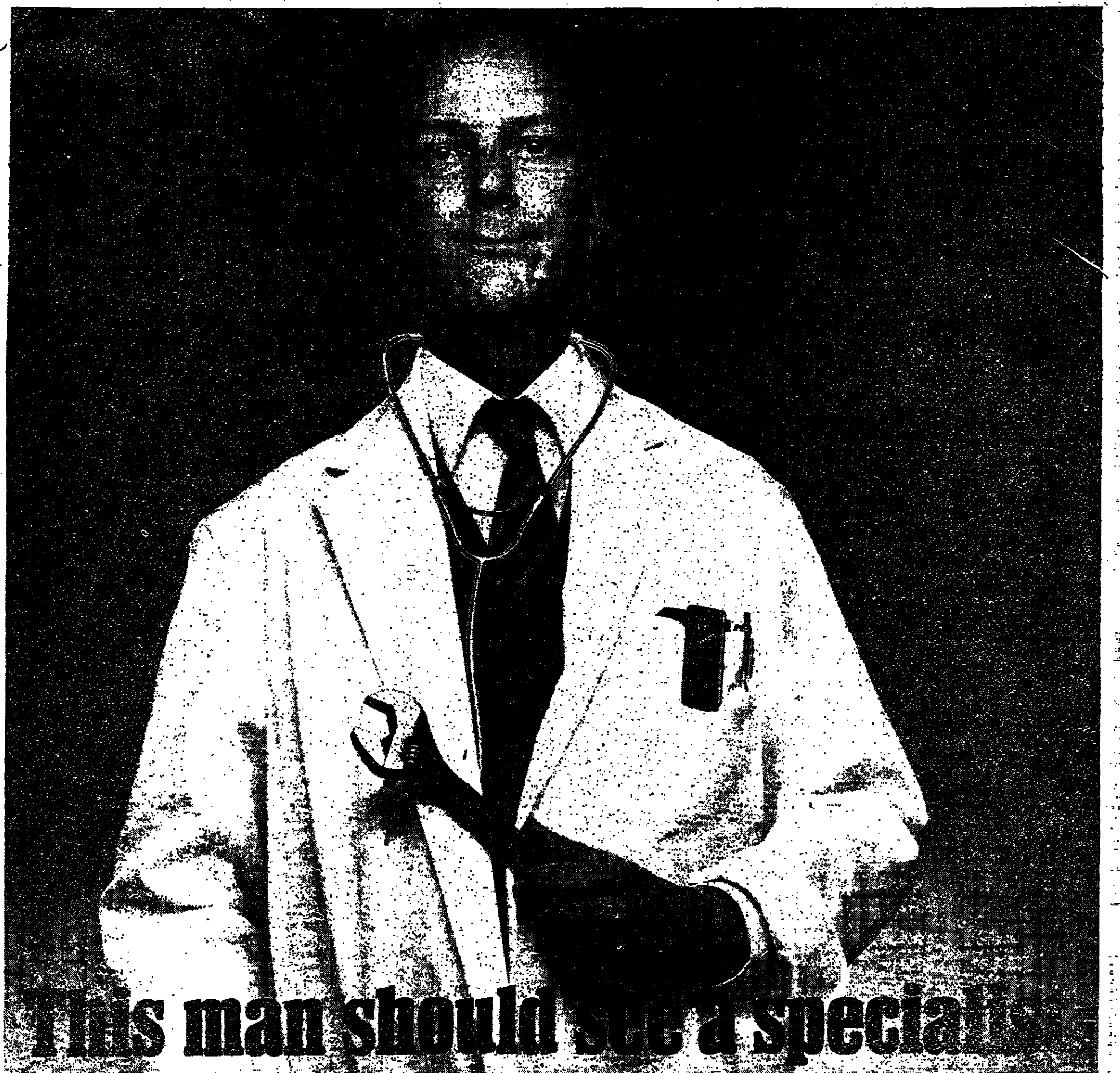
The new route, which was  
adopted after Lebanon banned  
supersonic flights over its ter  
ritory earlier this year, will be  
farther north to avoid  
populated areas.

British Airways said the  
approval of the supersonic  
route indicated that the can  
cellation of the earlier trial  
was unconnected with the  
screening of the television  
film, "Death of a Princess".

A permanent supersonic  
route over Saudi Arabia would  
save the Concorde 30 minutes  
flying time between London  
and Bahrain and enable the  
aircraft to increase its useful  
payload.

Swim cancelled: Bitter Saudi  
Arabian reaction to the screen  
ing of "Death of a Princess" is  
believed to have prompted the  
cancellation of an international  
swimming race across the Eng  
lish Channel from Dover to  
Calais, planned for this sum  
mer (Our Dover Correspondent  
writes).

For several years the swim  
has been financed by Saudi  
Arabia, and this year's event  
would have been the biggest



This man should see a specialist

Heaven knows, a doctor's job is demanding enough  
without the need for him to cope with the sort of emergency  
that could divert him from the care of his patients.

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## HOME NEWS

## Applications from overseas for postgraduate courses are stable despite fees increase

By Diana Geddes  
Education Correspondent

Applications from overseas students for postgraduate courses at British universities this autumn have remained remarkably stable, despite the big increase in fees and the pronouncements of gloom and doom from vice-chancellors.

Overseas students on postgraduate courses account for a third of all postgraduate and research students, and for half the total of overseas students at British universities.

It is as important for universities to maintain overseas postgraduate numbers as it is to maintain overseas undergraduate numbers. If many are not to suffer a serious reduction in income.

Sir Alec Merrison, chairman of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals, said in evidence last February to the Commons Select Committee on Education that the Government's new policy on overseas students could put a number of universities "at risk".

Lord Annan, Vice-Chancellor of London University, spoke last December of London's "disastrous plight" and gave a warning that three of the university's schools "will almost certainly have to close in two or three years unless special help was forthcoming from the Government, and that a further two would be "seriously at risk".

Many universities predicted a drop by half or more in their intake of overseas students because of tuition fees being increased to a minimum of £2,000 for an arts course and £3,000 for a science course, compared

with the current overseas student fees of £950 for an undergraduate and £1,250 for a postgraduate.

The Universities Central Council on Admissions has produced statistics showing that by April 1 overseas students' applications for undergraduate courses were 12 per cent down on last year (when there were four overseas applications for every place offered), but there are no centrally collected figures for postgraduates.

However, a spot check by *The Times* has disclosed that postgraduate applications to most universities, including those with a very high proportion of overseas students, are running about the same level as last year. Every university asked hastened to point out that an application was not the same as a firm acceptance, however.

The prestige names of Oxford and Cambridge and the London School of Economics might have been expected to continue to attract large numbers of high-quality overseas postgraduate students, and they have.

Indeed, the LSE, a third of whose students are from overseas, has announced that it will actually increase its intake this autumn.

But there were fears for places of lesser fame like Manchester University Institute of Science and Technology, 30 per cent of whose income is dependent on overseas students and 57 per cent of whose postgraduates are from overseas.

While UMIST's overseas undergraduate applications have fallen by 11 per cent, its overseas postgraduate applications show no decrease, yet UMIST is one of the few universities

that have decided to increase their fees above the minima recommended by the Government, in its case to £2,500 for an arts course and £3,500 for a science course.

The London Graduate School of Business Studies, a third of whose students are from overseas, reports that its applications from overseas show a slight increase. It is charging £2,500 for an arts course.

City University, a quarter of whose income is dependent on overseas students, also reports a small increase in applications for postgraduate courses, though its undergraduate applications are slightly down.

East University, where again overseas students constitute a quarter of the total student body, reports an astonishing 32 per cent increase in overseas applications for undergraduate courses (it has put on two new courses), but a drop in its overseas postgraduate applications.

At London University the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (69 per cent overseas students) and the School of African and Oriental Studies (34 per cent overseas students), two of the three institutions which Lord Annan predicted might have to close, both report no significant change.

However, the Royal Postgraduate Medical School, the third of Lord Annan's gravely threatened institutions, is seriously worried. University College London, 40 per cent of whose postgraduates are from overseas, also reports a big drop in overseas postgraduate applications. But at the all-postgraduate London Institute of Education (28 per cent overseas students) overseas applications are up slightly.

## In brief

## Priest murder charge remand

Henry John Gallagher, aged 29, was remanded in custody by magistrates at Ramsgate, Kent, yesterday until June 30 accused of murdering a priest and his housekeeper.

He was charged with murdering Father Edward Hull at Ramsgate on May 23 and murdering Ethel Maude Lelan between May 22 and May 27.

## Girl's death inquiry

A factories inspector was investigating the death of Amanda Thomas, aged six, of Albany Close, Bishopton, Hampshire, yesterday when a heavy bucket fell on her from a job digger at a plant hire site near Upham on Sunday night.

## Tube fares may rise

London Underground fares are expected to go up for the second time in 12 months after acceptance of a 20 per cent pay offer by the National Union of Railmen. The other unions are also expected to accept.

## Airport plan opposed

Agricultural land would be blighted if plans for a second terminal at Gatwick airport were approved, the National Farmers Union told the airport inquiry at Crawley, West Sussex, yesterday.

## Move on rail vandals

Chief Inspector Michael Griffin, regional head of British Railways Police and the vanguard of the anti-vandalism campaign in the Nottinghamshire-Nottinghamshire border, is to increase patrols.

## Transport strike

Glasgow was without city bus and underground railway services yesterday when more than 300 inspectors staged a 24-hour strike over a pay claim. They had rejected an offer of nearly 16 per cent.

## 'Street' party

Granada Television held a party at Prestbury, near Manchester, last night, to celebrate the 2,000th episode of *Coronation Street*.

## Wildfowl treat

Children under 16 who are accompanied by an adult are being admitted free to the Wildfowl Trust's headquarters at Slimbridge, Gloucestershire, until next Sunday, to see the ducklings, cygnets and goslings.

## Girl shot in eye

Doctors were attempting yesterday to save the sight of Angela Martin, aged 12, of Corby, Northamptonshire, who was struck in the eye by an air pellet in a wood near her home.

## Anti-nuclear rally

The Labour Party is to organize an anti-nuclear arms march and rally in London on Sunday, June 22, the largest since the 1960s, it announced last night.

## Backing Britain!

The last hurdle his reform plan has to clear is opposition from the Civil Service unions, particularly the institution of professional Civil Servants (IPCS) which represents the 400 officials in Whitehall's separate professional accountancy class which Mr Sharp wants to abolish. In face of union resistance, Mr Sharp is taking the fight to the rank and file throughout the country. Chatham will be the twelfth of 30 meetings to be addressed by Mr Sharp and his assistant,

## Day centres helping to ease crowded jails

By Peter Evans  
Home Affairs Correspondent

Petty offenders who might have gone to prison are being kept out of trouble instead in more than 60 day centres, opening at the rate of about one a month.

The centres, a new development at local level, were recommended yesterday in a Howard League for Penal Reform report as helping to tackle the scandal of overcrowded prisons.

Miss Elizabeth Burney, in a survey of the centres, found that some of them dealt successfully with offenders with an average of 11 or 12 convictions. At least one fourth of those who had been in prison on average four times, and would presumably have returned there if the centre had not existed.

Mr Martin Wright, the league's director, said yesterday that about a third of the adult male population of prisons, about 10,000, could be dealt with outside if suitable places existed.

Offenders are routed to the centres through courts in conjunction with a probation order, or are encouraged to attend by probation officers or social workers. However, not all attending them are offenders.

## Church change to ease work of archbishop

A move has been made to ease the workload of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Rev. Robert Runcie, with the appointment of the Suffragan Bishop of Maidstone, the Right Rev. Richard Threlkirk, as Suffragan Bishop of Dover.

The present Bishop of Dover, the Right Rev. Anthony Tremlett, retires at the end of July.

A statement from Lambeth Palace said: "The appointment of the Right Rev. Richard Threlkirk to the bishopric of Dover is one of the steps designed to ease the workload of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and at the same time to ensure the effective episcopal care of the diocese."

## Trench digger uncovers 225 old coins

An excavator driver unearthed a pot of silver yesterday when he discovered old coins worth thousands of pounds on a building site at Taunton, Somerset.

Mr Graham Sully, aged 19, of Sycamore Road, Taunton, was digging a trench when his digger bucket knocked the bottom of an old earthenware jar and 225 silver coins dating back more than 400 years cascaded out.

The find included Elizabeth I, James I and Charles I shillings and half crowns, believed to be worth at least £5,000. Roman find: A large haul of Roman treasure has been found near Thetford, Norfolk.

## Whitehall brief: Storming the citadel of Civil Service specialism

By Peter Hennessy  
On Thursday afternoon in the unlikely setting of Chatham Dockyard, Mr Kenneth Sharp, head of the Government Accountability Service, will be conducting the latest engagement in his four-year battle to improve the status and impact of Whitehall's 1,000 accountants.

With great pertinacity, he has persuaded Sir Ian Bancroft, head of the Home Civil Service, and his fellow permanent secretaries that something must be done in the wake of persistent criticism of the Government's use of accountants from the Fulton committee in 1968, Sir Ronald Melville and Sir Anthony Burney in a special report in 1973, and the Commons Expenditure Committee in 1977.

The last hurdle his reform plan has to clear is opposition from the Civil Service unions, particularly the institution of professional Civil Servants (IPCS) which represents the 400 officials in Whitehall's separate professional accountancy class which Mr Sharp wants to abolish. In face of union resistance, Mr Sharp is taking the fight to the rank and file throughout the country. Chatham will be the twelfth of 30 meetings to be addressed by Mr Sharp and his assistant,

They form part of the shifting, rootless, rootless population of the sad and sometimes semi-made who may sleep in hostels at night but have nowhere to go by day. They are thus trouble-prone, moved on by the police or staffs of public libraries, where some can be seen in shabby raincoats slumped in chairs. Others turn to drink as an escape.

Some are quite glad to go to prison for food, drink and shelter, particularly during the winter. The day centres vary their approach to suit local needs. Because attendance there means a fairer chance to go to people who might otherwise have to go "inside".

Some centres offer courses in craft skills, or teach people to read and write. These days it is harder for the unskilled to find work, but tuition gives them a fairer chance to compete for available jobs.

The centres also offer people somewhere to belong. "A pub without alcohol" was one of the descriptions given to a centre yesterday. And once contact is made, drunks and the sick can be helped to get treatment.

A Chance to Change (Howard League for Penal Reform, £1.30).

## Man in court today on Essex murder charge

Ian James Sherlock, aged 33, is to appear at Harlow Magistrates' Court, Essex, today, charged with murdering Mrs May Chambers, aged 61, his mother-in-law, Essex police said yesterday.

Mr Sherlock, of Harrowdene, Bradville, Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire, was detained in a seafaring cafe at Eastbourne, yesterday.

Mrs Chambers, a retired teacher, was found dead at her home in Old Harlow, Essex, on Friday.

## Battle to improve status of accountants

rank of under secretary. The IPCS, which has long rallied against the second class citizenship afforded to the Civil Service's 90,000 specialists, will not acquiesce in changes to the status of accountants unless the Civil Service Department (CSD) agrees to look at the plight of professionals as a whole.

Even the bland style of Whitehall's internal minutes cannot blunt the fervour with which the evangelical Mr Sharp has expressed his convictions. At a meeting in March, chaired by Sir John Herdick, Second Permanent Secretary, at the CSD, he met IPCS objections head on. In the reported speech of the meeting's notetaker, Mr Sharp said:

Restrictive practices of various kinds were acting against the service's ability to employ accountants effectively, and potential recruits were in consequence being deterred. . . . There had been a failure on the part of the Civil Service generally to recognize the value of accountants in ordinary Civil Service jobs. His objective was to move to a position where the presence of accountants in particular areas (especially policy areas) was regarded as crucial. . . . It was indeed a crisis situation; but that was a general issue here, the Government for a long time.

With equal bluntness, Mr Cyril Cooper, for the IPCS, reminded the meeting that for

years his union had been pressing the CSD to provide better career management for all specialists "and had always had their proposals rejected on resource or other grounds. . . . If CSD refused to accept there was a general issue here, the IPCS would oppose the proposals tooth and nail".

The timespan of Mr Sharp's crusade is a classic illustration of the mire into which those who would reform Whitehall so often sink. It is 12 years this month since the Fulton report (which was instantly accepted by the Government of the day) condemned the "cult of the generalist" and sought to prod the British Civil Service into imitating its equivalents in Paris and Washington by bringing professionals, scientists, engineers and accountants, into the heart of public administration.

The irony of the argument over accountants is that both Mr Sharp and Mr Cooper are Fulton men to the core. Mr Sharp wants Fulton for the accountants. Mr Cooper wants Fulton for all his members. The CSD, which most Fulton zealots see as devoted to preserving the primacy of the "generalist", finds itself in the strange position of being not the common enemy, but the honest broker between the two.

## Dunkirk pilgrimage ends in an uncomfortable crossing in a force three wind

## 'Little ships' return barely showing their age

From John Chartres  
Ramsgate

Thirty of the Dunkirk "little ships" made the return crossing to Ramsgate or to their home ports yesterday after adding much lustre to the emotionally charged fortieth anniversary pilgrimage to the scene of the BEF's evacuation in 1940.

It was a "lumpy" crossing in a force three to four south-westerly, which made conditions uncomfortable sometimes for the small boats.

It also provided a severe test of the maintenance and loving care lavished on the oldest, like *Labana*, built in 1895, *Lady Frances*, 75 next birthday, and *Count Dracula*, the former Admiral's pinace from the German battleship *Hindenburg*. She went down with the *Hindenburg* when she was scuttled at Scapa Flow, but was later raised and converted into a pleasure craft. Her owner, Lieutenant-Commander Brian Hill, Royal Navy, had the coldest crossing in his totally exposed steering position.

His crew later restarted *Latona's* engine and she reached port proudly under her own power only half an hour behind the main fleet.

Mr Percy Beaumont, Commodore of the Dunkirk Little Ships Club, was justifiably

There was only one anxious period. Mr Russell Skinner, of Bexhill, a retired rubber planter who is in his seventies, was taken ill while trying to repair an engine in his 36-foot cruiser, *Latona*, which was wallowing heavily in mid-Channel.

A surgeon officer from HMS *Diomedé*, the Leander-class frigate which escorted the fleet, was taken across in her high speed inflatable launch, and Mr Skinner was taken aboard the warship for treatment.

Although it was first planned to land him at Dover, he recovered and returned to his vessel, which had been taken in tow by an Arun-class lifeboat from the RNLI reserve fleet, which also formed part of the escort.

His crew later restarted *Latona's* engine and she reached port proudly under her own power only half an hour behind the main fleet.

Mr Percy Beaumont, Commodore of the Dunkirk Little Ships Club, was justifiably

proud of his skippers and crews for their seamanship and station-keeping in four lines during the seven-hour, 48-mile crossing. Captain Anthony Dunn, of the *Diomedé*, complimented them over the radio on a "quite outstanding performance".

As the fleet entered Ramsgate harbour, *Diomedé* "manoeuvred" and fired *Verey's* in a light salute. The little vessels responded with the traditional dipping of red ensigns to the white. "A scene to remember", Mr Beaumont said aboard his 45-year-old cruiser, *Latona*.

The Thames spitsail barge *Ena* was distinctive in the fleet. She was sailed on to the beach at Dunkirk with a cargo of urgently needed water and ammunition and abandoned, according to plan, by her crew. Several days later she was found crewless on her own side of the Channel near the Goodwins.

For many years it was sor-

mised that she had lifted off the beach on a long tide and sailed herself home; but her present owners, a firm of mailsters and cattle food merchants, are trying to follow up information that a party of seven artillery men sailed her back and reported for duty without explaining in detail how they had crossed the Channel.

The essential inter-service nature of the Dunkirk pilgrimage was maintained yesterday by the presence at the head of the fleet of an RAF high-speed launch which acted as pathfinder under the radio call sign "guide". It was the third crossing by the owners of little ships which served at Dunkirk and the biggest attendance of 126 vessels.

On the other side of the Channel the 3,000 Dunkirk veterans who arrived at the weekend, many with wives and families, held a march past and memorial services in the town of L'Anne, just over the border in Belgium.

For many years it was sor-



Wrens' salute: A gun crew of women yesterday fired a 21-gun royal salute to mark the twenty-seventh anniversary of the Queen's coronation. Six Wrens lined up on Monkey Island, at Portland Royal Navy base, Dorset.

They had had two hours' training. It was the first time they had fired a cannon. They are (from the left): Sue Ainscough, Mary Feeney, Linda Sinclair, Francesca Taylor, Karen Harris, and Fiona MacNish.

## Arsonist told PC of his intention

From Our Correspondent  
Colwyn Bay

David Davies, aged 22, a Welshman, who set fire to a holiday cottage in Snowdonia, had announced his intention to the village constable, who was alerted at Llanrwst Crown Court, Gwynedd, yesterday.

Mr Huw Daniel, for the prosecution, said: "He told him he was going to burn down a second home because he did not like the English. The police officer, perhaps understandably, considered Davies was drunk, and told him to go home."

Mr Davies, a native of Snowdonia, who had been working as a watch repairer at Bridgewater, Somerset, was sent to prison for three years after admitting arson.

Mr Daniel said Mr Davies arrived at his sister's home at Beggelert for Easter and had gone into the local public house. He mentioned to a companion that he was going to burn down a holiday home, but the friend thought Mr Davies was drunk and joking. On the bridge in the village street Mr Davies had told the constable of his intention.

Mr Daniel said Mr Davies smashed a window to enter an unoccupied holiday cottage belonging to a retired Wolverhampton policeman. He methodically started five separate fires, returning to the cottage to relight one of them. The damage was put at £2,250.

Mr Melirion Lewis-Jones, for the defence, said Mr Davies bore no hostility to anyone but had been carried away by foolish bravado after drinking.

## Three sisters escape as tenement collapses

Three sisters plunged 50ft when a tenement building collapsed under them in Glasgow early yesterday, but they escaped serious injury.

Lorna and Linda McGhee, twins aged 12, and their sister Kathleen, aged nine, were asleep on the top floor of the four-storey block in Greenhouse Street, Bridgeton, when the building crumbled.

Linda and Kathleen McGhee fell straight into the Bowler public house on the ground floor, and were found under rubble and flagstones. The third girl was discovered hanging on to the remains of a floor. Last night the sisters in the Royal Infirmary were fairly comfortable.

Police said seven families were evacuated. It was not known whether the collapse

## Man in court today on Essex murder charge

Ian James Sherlock, aged 33, is to appear at Harlow Magistrates' Court, Essex, today, charged with murdering Mrs May Chambers, aged 61, his mother-in-law, Essex police said yesterday.

Mr Sherlock, of Harrowdene, Bradville, Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire, was detained in a seafaring cafe at Eastbourne, yesterday.

Mrs Chambers, a retired teacher, was found dead at her home in Old Harlow, Essex, on Friday.

## 'Acute' beds reduction is opposed

By Our Health Services  
Correspondent

The reduction in teaching hospital acute beds in London from 12,000 to 10,000, suggested in February by the London Health Planning Consortium, was attacked yesterday by the National Union of Public Employees (Nupe).

The union criticized the consortium's conclusion that London should be allowed fewer beds because its population was falling. The consortium wanted London to have the same ratio of beds to the population as elsewhere in the country, but provision elsewhere was inadequate, it said.

"There is no reason other than cuts in expenditure for London to be levelled down to the inadequate provision elsewhere."

"The consortium do not take any account of the needs of migrant workers and visitors to the capital; nor have they examined some of the reversals to population departure from London in the past few years, like the docklands redevelopment project."

"The lack of housing finance is likely to halt the flow out of London, and redevelopment and other factors like rising transport costs are already having an impact of reversing that flow."

Nupe also presented its response to the Flowers committee report on medical education, which proposed that London's 12 medical schools be reorganised to produce a total of six. That report, based on figures gathered by the London Health Planning Consortium and which Nupe had rejected.

The union, which represents 150,000 health workers, however, accepted some of the Flowers committee proposals.

It did not oppose the report's suggested closure of the Westminster Hospital Medical School, "if it could be demonstrated that better facilities exist elsewhere". But it said that it would be fighting to ensure the hospital was maintained as a district general hospital.

## Mobile radio proves worthwhile

London-based BBC mandarins may be moved to reassess their attitude towards community radio when they study the success of a low-budget experiment conducted in Wales.

For the past four years from Merthyr Tydfil in the south to Deeside in the north, local communities have been given the opportunity of giving information, advice or simply dedicating record requests.

Operating from a radio van, a BBC team has spent three days in selected neighbourhoods. It is clear from the many telephone calls and letters that the response was overwhelmingly favourable.

However, Radio Deeside, which operates from a portable building parked outside the leisure centre at Queensferry, will go off the air in three weeks. There are no plans to continue the service.

Radio Deeside differed from the other neighbourhood experiments in that it was put into the area for two months specifically to help the community overcome the traumatic effects of the Shotton steel-works closure.

Since it started broadcasting it has helped to cushion the

## Fears of typhoid outbreak are discounted

From Our Correspondent  
Lanark

The boy aged three in Lanarkshire who it was thought might have typhoid does not have the disease, and Dr Neema Stewart, community medicine specialist for the Lanarkshire Health Board, said yesterday that earlier reports that the disease could spread should be discounted.

The boy's uncle, aged 19, is in isolation at Monklands general hospital, Airdrie, after contracting the disease. His condition yesterday was "very satisfactory". They had both recently returned from a holiday in Pakistan.

Dr Stewart said that there was no danger, and that the family had undergone tests.

## Stars come out to get Ulster's T franchise

From Christopher Thom  
Belfast

As press conferences were different. A diversion of famous members comedy, acting, writing, dancing and music prof were assembled in the Hotel, which will do the centre of Belfast, 29 bombs; they were up claiming the right to terrestrial television in Ulster.

If nothing else, the 80-year-old, the star of the province, James (quite obviously the star), lamented that he appeared in only one television programme, produced by native Ulster; and the show was quite the most production.

That was, he argued, a supportive illustration of Ulster's role in the province. The Northern Television Company of which he and the assembled persons are

On the whole, Mr. Farrell well amid the enthusiasm of the stars giving a sincere of their desire to improve viewing and to end Ulster talent to stay in it was not quite a Frank Carson, whose derision to be funny led him a flat joke about how a visionals would be called the consortium did not franchise; but he was a shrewd and wise man, least perturbed by the rascals' tactics.

Mary Peters, almost her profferings, spoke young of sport, and of broadcasting units, at

Philip Coulter described himself as an exile with a responsibility to his home country. "The talent exists in Northern Ireland not been shown in light."

And in one memorable he declared "We are the bellyful of the kitchen element of light."

Needless to say, the towards UTV was freely, though the cor chiefs were at pains to state their opinions on the consortium, and that the Ireland Independent Television Consortium was not blood.

The franchise application the Independent Broadcasting Authority, succinctly, and philosophically, the upheaval and division

"The two communities are divided in politics, religious allegiances, cultural upbringing."

That revelation of inch-thick document is the minutiae of detail, and philosophical, it convinced it that UTV lose its franchise. The UTV men in the Lexington suite se be enjoying themselves.

But Mr Derek Bailey, associated with the consortium, said: "I designate, had his ready: 'We can make programmes because of us within this group no longer a mystique vision. We know we medium is about us, and that we have been shamefully overlooked."

cedes the experiments strate the viability stations, but maintains is not the type of org to control it. It is just time broadcasting", M maintains.

In spite of his resee Mr Singer has received commissioned from wi corporation suggesting use of mobile vans base success of the Welsh ment could be employ ter serve the people of London.

The main object of munity stations was to the new Radio Wales which was launched realization that the offering had been too in order to exist to attract a faithful A The mobile stations 'primarily in "pockets of ane" and seem to be remarkably successful.

Mr Geraint Stanley, head of the programme Wales, sold the co radio concept after st similar scheme which in the Irish Republic. "like everyone here in have a go at it. It is to recharge their creative series

## Iceland wreckage traced missing 1976 yachtsman

A yachtsman who disappeared in the 1976 *Observer* single-handed transatlantic race only days after his wife had died from electric shock may have switched routes and sailed into icebergs, the organizers said yesterday.

Captain Michael McMullen, a former member of a Royal Marines Commando, disappeared with his yacht, *Disappearing*, during the race.

A spokesman for the organizers, the Royal Western Yacht Club of England, said yesterday that wreckage found by a research vessel south of Iceland last March had been identified as from the yacht.

This supports the theory that McMullen was intending to take the far northerly course and possibly pass Newfoundland

rather than skirting its tip. "If he had taken that it would be very unusual as a tremendous nut icebergs in that area would be sailing straight them."

The yachting insurance identified from graphs and serial numb from Iceland.

Captain McMullen de carry on with the race after his wife died whiling on the yacht. Confi that the wreckage can the 46ft trimaran can days before the start year's race from Plymo

In this year's race, tors are required to automatic satellite navigation equipment, ARGOS, so vessels in difficulty can be printed immediately.





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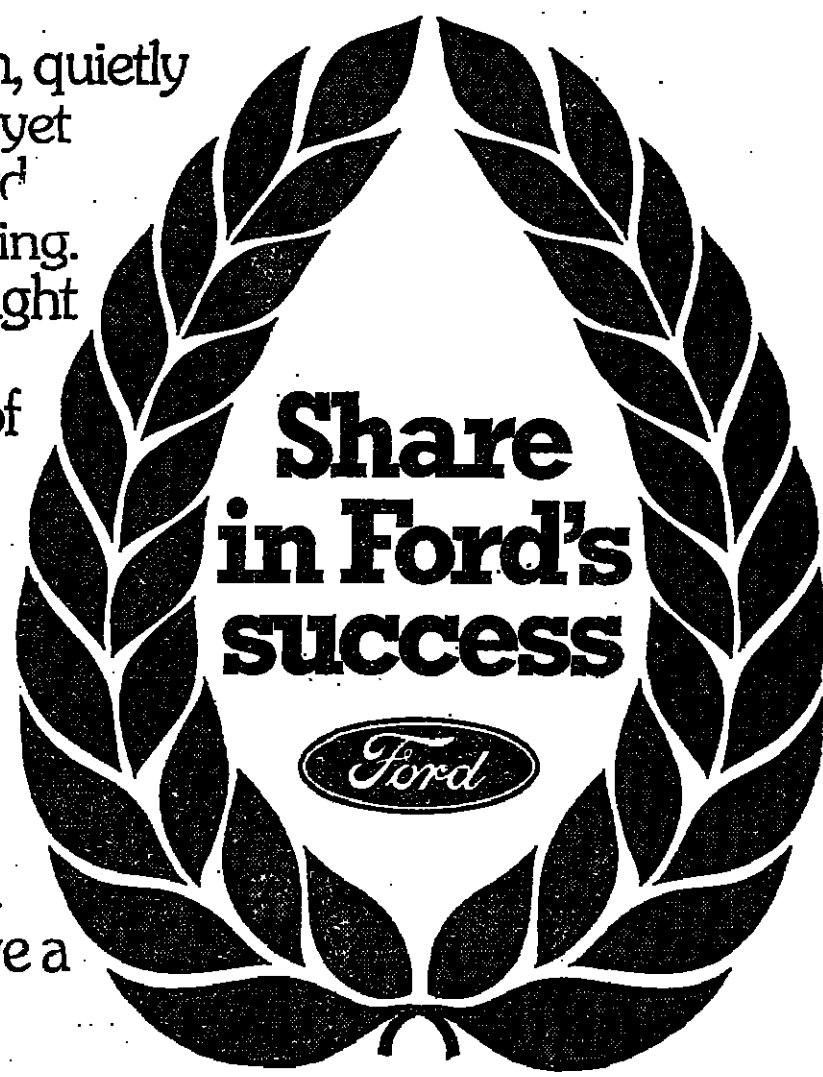
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## EUROPE

# face decision on g money or g farm spending

reasonable but unquantified assurance of a further refund in 1982 "along the lines of the 1980-1981 solution". The situation after 1982 is unclear at best and Britain could again find itself at loggerheads with the rest of the Community.

The picture is complicated by the approaching VAT limit already referred to. The best estimate in Brussels is that existing revenue resources will only be just sufficient to finance the British refunds and increases in agricultural expenditure up to the end of 1981.

It seems inevitable that the British problem, after 1981, will be subsumed in a more general financial crisis. There is a danger that some governments, such as the French, will argue that in such a situation refunds for Britain must take second place to maintaining the common agricultural policy.

British hopes are pinned on those parts of last week's agreement recognizing the need for "structural changes", which is EEC jargon for reducing the proportion (currently 70 per cent) of the budget spent on farming and to prevent "the recurrence of unacceptable situations" for any member state.

Since, under the new arrangements, Germany will bear the main cost of any increases in agricultural spending, Britain could hope to find much stronger support in Bonn for curbing the farm sector and thus to be in a less exposed and isolated position than previously.

Unfortunately, the 5 per cent farm price increase, the emasculation of new proposals aimed at curbing over-production of milk and sugar, which Britain agreed to as part of the budget settlement, will make "structural" reform more difficult.

Britain, with proportionately the smallest farming population in the EEC, will always contribute more to the cost of financing the common agricultural policy than it can hope to benefit from it—hence reform of the farm sector is crucial to any lasting budget solution.

Agricultural policy, by propelling up market prices at artificially high levels, also has a financial dimension which is not reflected in each country's budget balance. This year's settlement, for example, is likely to cost British consumers some £30m outweighing the gain to British farmers.

Leading article, page 15

criticism, including demands for his resignation. But it appears that he was not fully informed about the complete terms of the Brussels settlement before German approval was given.

Herr Matthöfer said on radio today that the Government could not commit itself and then expect the Finance Minister to have to collect the sums in small amounts later.

All sides are, however, willing to find a solution. The Finance Ministry as well as the other ministries are working on possible retrenchments in their budgets. Their proposals are to be ready by Wednesday when the Cabinet has to make a decision.

From Our Correspondent Madrid, June 2

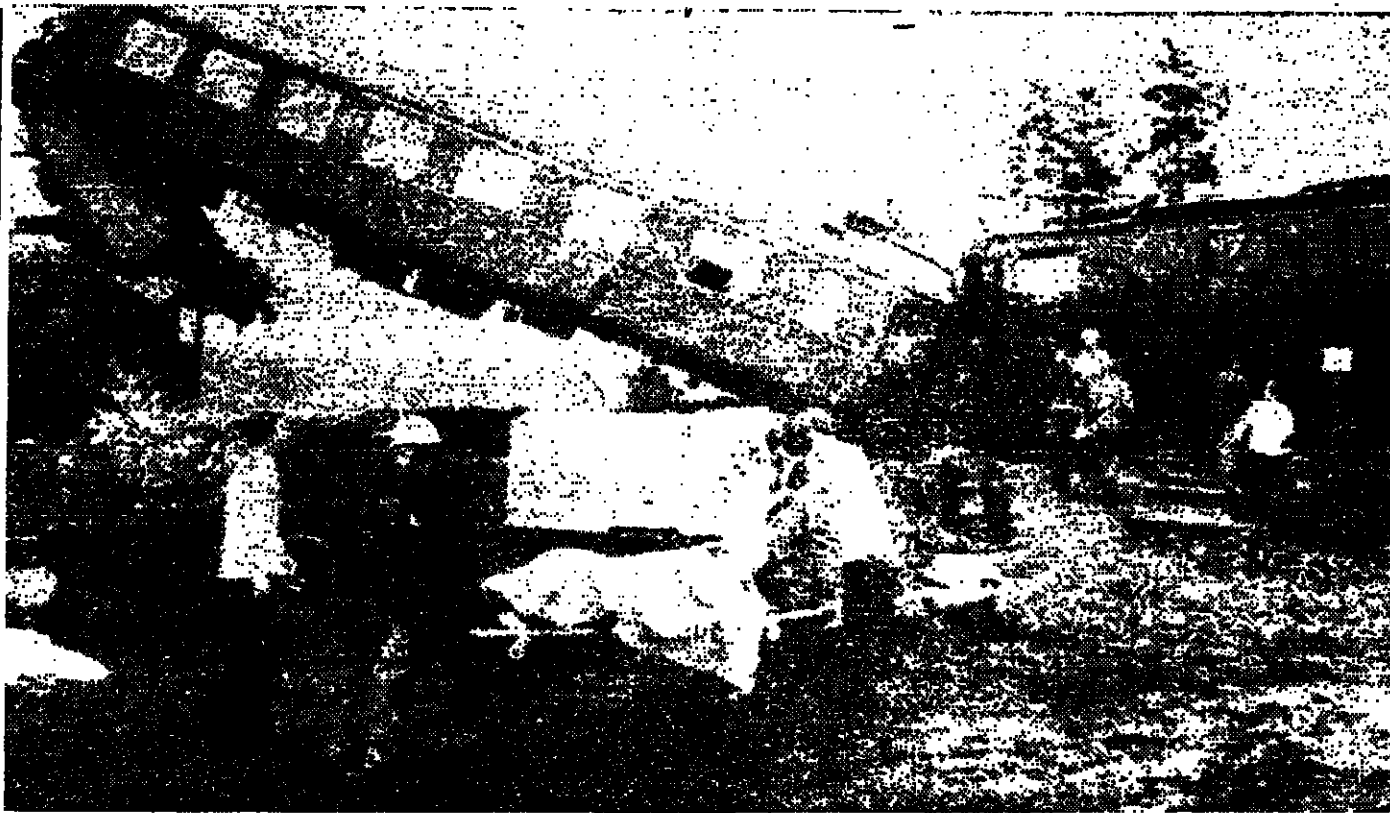
The presidents of the Basque and Catalan home-rule governments and the President of the Andalusian "pre-autonomous" government call on King Juan Carlos here this week for the first time in their official capacities.

Before seeing the King tonight, Señor Rafael Escudero, President of the Junta de Andalucía, said he intended to explain the problems affecting the Andalusian demand for autonomy to the King, "since Suárez (Señor Adolfo Suárez, the Prime Minister) misin-

forms the King because the Head of Government is himself poorly informed on the Andalusian situation.

The President of the Generalitat, the regional government of Catalonia, Señor Jordi Pujol, will see the King tomorrow. Señor Carlos Garañeta, the President of the Basque Regional Government, will call on the King on Wednesday and will meet Señor Suárez.

Many Basques expect him to ask King Juan Carlos to go to Guernica and take an oath there to respect the special status of the Basque country, as did the kings of old.



Storm crash: At least 12 people died when a crowded overnight train crashed into the back of a stationary empty train yesterday near Ornas, central Sweden, during a thunderstorm. Heavy rain had flooded the track and knocked out electric signals.

The dead included seven small children on a school outing to a zoo. Sixty people were injured, nine critically, and police expected to find more bodies in the wreckage.

The driver of the stationary train had stopped to telephone a signal station to see if the track was clear; the driver of the second train did not see the other in the heavy rain. Roads near the crash site (above) were sealed off and military vehicles used to assist ambulances.

## Warning to WEU from Mr Mulley

From David Wood Paris, June 2

Mr Fred Mulley, Defence Secretary from 1976 to 1979, was today unanimously elected president of the assembly of the Western European Union, the parliamentary body of signatories to the Brussels treaty.

A contest with an Italian candidate was avoided at group meetings before the Whitting shed to a two-day debate on the darkening international scene and West Europe's defence.

Mr Mulley commented: "We must avoid over-simple solutions, which I believe our North American friends are sometimes apt to seek."

He also reminded the assembly that he had been not only a Defence Minister but a Minister for disarmament as well.

During Mr Mulley's term as president, some parliamentarians here believe, more importance will be attached to a European armaments programme. Questions are being canvassed privately about the American commitment to provide a nuclear shield for West Europe and the part West Germany may play under the pressure of international events.

Differences between President Carter and the governments of the Nine over the Middle East, and the sense of insecurity that accompanies any American presidential election, overshadow the assembly.

Dr Christoph van der Klaauw, the Netherlands Foreign Minister, dismissed any suggestion that West Europe now had to choose between American policy and détente.

The West would have to pay greater attention to the strategic changes taking place, especially in Asia. It must continue to point out to the Soviet Union that the only way out was to undo what had happened in Afghanistan and make clear that the Soviet Union's best interests lay in a return to détente.

In an interview with the leading Finnish daily *Helsingin Sanomat*, M. Giscard d'Estaing said that he hoped the Madrid follow-up meeting to the security conference would agree on a European disarmament conference.

In the French view, confidence-building measures are needed first to form a basis for limiting and reducing conventional weapons.

From Our Correspondent Madrid, June 2

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forms the King because the Head of Government is himself poorly informed on the Andalusian situation.

## Cossiga impeachment called for

From Peter Nichols Rome, June 2

Formally, and with all the required references to full knowledge of the gravity of the situation, the Communist Party national executive today decided to call for the impeachment of Signor Francesco Cossiga, the Prime Minister.

With less than a week to go before voting in important regional elections, Signor Enrico Berlinguer, the Communist leader added in a newspaper interview that a government "less damaging" than that led by the unhappy Signor Cossiga should be formed, even if the Communists would have no place in it.

The Communists are intent on a trial of strength with the three-party coalition that sent them back into opposition. The issue seems almost heaven sent: the elections would have been difficult for them if the governing Christian Democrats had not provided the opportunity for their own disfigurement.

The question that Parliament will almost certainly have to consider concerns the Prime Minister's position regarding allegations by a presumed terrorist that Signor Cossiga gave confidential information to Signor Donat Cattin, the former deputy secretary of the Christian Democrats and the father of another suspected terrorist.

Signor Donat Cattin, who was persuaded to resign his position on Saturday night, could have saved the Government much embarrassment if he had gone earlier.

Parliament's commission of inquiry heard the Prime Minister and Signor Donat Cattin last week and voted by a narrow majority to close the matter. But the case can be reopened if 315 signatures are collected from members of the two Houses, which is what the Communists propose to do. If they succeed they can have the Prime Minister brought to give evidence.

The Social Democrats, who are in opposition, today repeated their call for Signor Cossiga's resignation.

The leaders of the coalition parties decided at a private meeting tonight to stand firm behind Signor Cossiga.

The Christian Democrat efforts will be directed at turning the Communist's action to their own advantage.

## The Pope visits shrine of Theresa of Lisieux

From Charles Hargrove Lisieux, June 2

After Paris, and the working class suburb of Saint Denis, the Pope ended his four-day visit today with a plunge into the depths of rural France for a pilgrimage of a few hours to the shrine of one of the most popular of all French saints, Theresa of Lisieux, for whom he has a special devotion.

The little cathedral town of 28,000, nestled in the rolling green hills of the Pays d'Auge, which is reputed to have the lushest pastures in the whole country, had never been honoured by the visit of a Pope.

Pius XI had wanted to come in 1937 to lay the first stone of the huge neo-Byzantine basilica, in the style of the Sacré Coeur of Montmartre, which is on top of one of the hills, but was prevented by ill health and gathering war clouds. So this was the greatest day in its long history, since the canonization in 1925 of Theresa Martin, who died at the age of 24 in the Carmelite convent she entered 10 years before after a life of extraordinary spiritual intensity and mysticism.

Three hundred thousand pilgrims, mainly from Normandy, but also from beyond, had invaded Lisieux for this historic occasion, and all road traffic was banned in the streets from early this morning. As the Pope's white helicopter dropped out of the sky, the 50,000 cheering, waving a multitude of white and yellow papal flags, and sang "Hallelujahs".

Thousands more lined the route from the basilica to the Carmel, where the body of St Theresa is enshrined, and where the Pope visited her cell. His brief address to the nuns was an apology of the religious and especially the contemplative life, which some Christians, he said, were inclined to regard as "an evasion from reality, an anachronistic and even useless activity". But "in a civilization increasingly mobile, noisy and talkative, areas of silence and repose become a vital necessity, and monasteries have more

than ever the vocation of becoming places of peace and inwardness."

Nuclear threat: Speaking earlier at the Unesco headquarters in Paris, the Pope appealed to scientists the world over to use their collective strength to end the threat of a nuclear holocaust. In a reasoned, but impassioned address, he said that the time had come to mobilize their consciences, lan Murray writes from Paris.

The tenor of his address was pessimistic. His vision of a world besieged by totalitarianism and colonialism at peril from errors of judgment and failing moral values led him apparently inevitably to fear a nuclear war and to reiterate his appeal to scientists. "Men of science, engage all your moral authority to save humanity from nuclear destruction."

Materialism, economic problems, wounded national pride, terrible misunderstandings and the decadence of moral values had brought the world to a point of instability that threatened to destroy it at any moment through "errors of judgment, information or interpretation."

Turning specifically to those scientists present, he pleaded: "Deploy all our efforts to adopt and respect, in all domains of science, the primacy of ethics. Above all deploy our efforts to preserve the human family from the horrible perspective of nuclear war."

Marvellous scientific results, he said, had been exploited to the prejudice of mankind to a degree never before known and causing unimaginable harm. Too often science was used in the domain of genetic manipulation and biological experiments as in chemical, bacteriological or nuclear weapons.

"I have been allowed to say to you all... from the bottom of my soul: Yes, the future of man depends on culture. Yes, the peace of the world depends on the primacy of the spirit. Yes, the peaceful future of humanity depends on love."

"I have been allowed to say to you all... from the bottom of my soul: Yes, the future of man depends on culture. Yes, the peace of the world depends on the primacy of the spirit. Yes, the peaceful future of humanity depends on love."

Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, today invited the Pope to pay an official visit to Israel. —Reuters.

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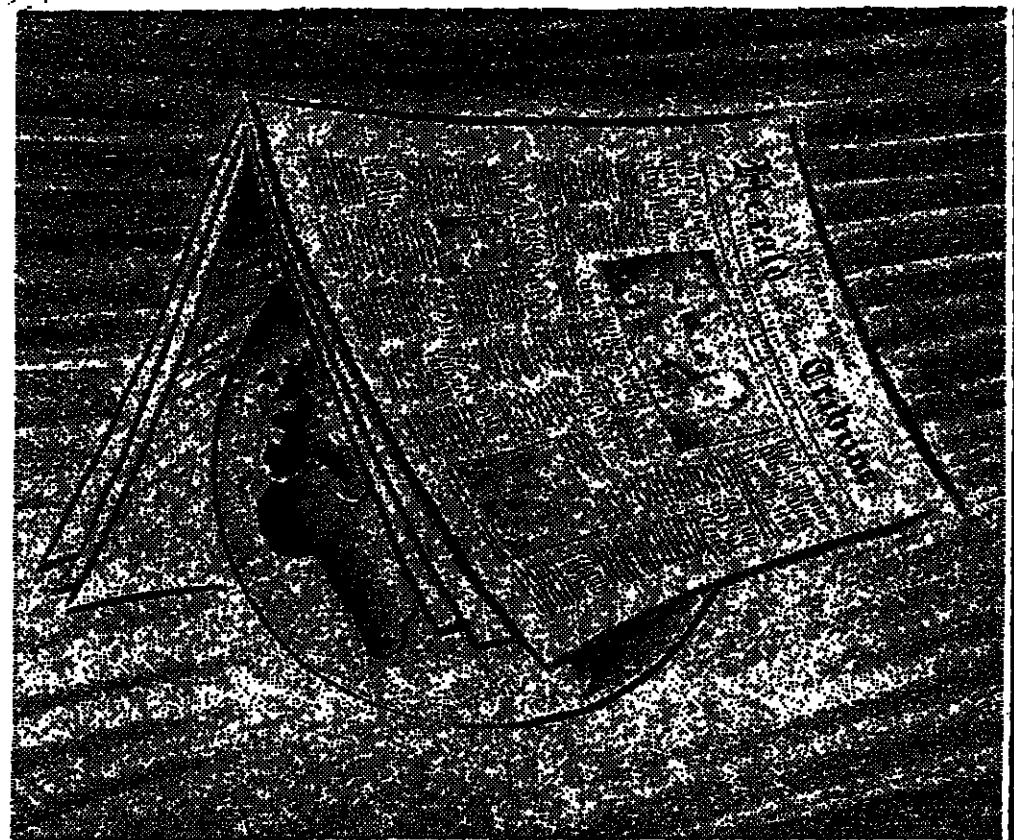
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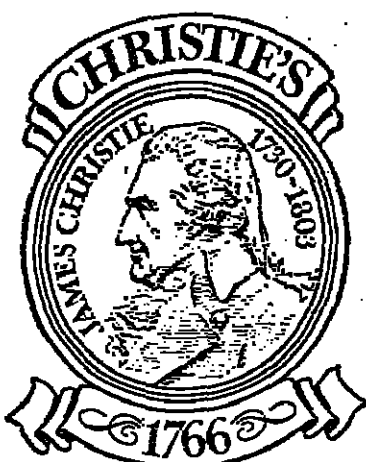
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## Kennedy keeps up fight as though he was in doubt

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Victory in Uttar Pradesh was  
especially sweet for Mrs  
Gandhi's party, since a sixth  
of India's voters live there, mak-  
ing it one of the prime political  
levels.

Months of wrangling have left  
the Opposition in disorder. The  
Lok Dal, for instance, and its  
president, Mr Charan Singh, are  
blamed by other parties for  
their inability to resist the  
Indira Congress march. Mr  
Charan Singh said today that  
this was a black day for Indian  
democracy.

"The restraints on those who  
yearn for absolute power no  
longer operate. As a result the  
Parliament has become irrele-  
vant. Where do we go from  
here? The shades of our leaders  
of the recent struggle for  
national emancipation are look-  
ing for an answer."

Although there are more  
results to come, it does not look  
tonight as if Mrs Gandhi will  
secure a two-thirds majority in  
the Upper House, which she

needs to prevent it blocking  
legislation.

When she was elected in  
January she controlled one of  
the 20 state governments. Since  
then the number of state politi-  
cians coming over to her has  
assured her of majorities. The  
dissolution of state assemblies  
where elections have just been  
held was her most important  
move in her drive for complete  
control. In her view progress  
would be impeded if Delhi's  
policies were blocked by state  
governments opposed to her.

Presumably there will now  
be a division of spoils, with  
some of Mr Sanjay Gandhi's  
nominations getting important  
posts. Mr Gandhi, who is 33,  
has certainly strengthened his  
position in the party and built  
a strong following of people  
who are young, if short of po-  
litical experience. Their presence  
will make for a different  
Congress Party.

Meanwhile, changes in the  
Government are expected.

designs

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Anger and violence at Fort Chaffee as Cuban refugees try to break out of their resettlement camp in Arkansas in protest against immigration delays.

## Police fire on Cuban protesters

From Michael Leapman  
New York, June 2

State troopers opened fire at more than 1,000 marauding Cuban refugees at Fort Chaffee, Arkansas, last night. The rioters are among 18,000 Cubans sent to the army camp for processing before being allowed

formally into the United States. They were protesting about long delays in the immigration procedure.

Five of the Cubans were hit by rifle fire and many others were injured as soldiers and police used clubs and tear gas to quell the disturbance. Hundreds of people living less than a mile from the army camp were evacuated as a precaution.

The Cubans had tried to organize a mass breakout and throw stones at guards who tried to stop them. Tension has been high at the camp for

the past week, with refugees complaining that they are being effectively imprisoned in the country to which they came seeking freedom. Some started fires in the camp after they had been forced to return.

The disturbance was similar in many respects to a prison riot. It has confirmed the fears of local people, who maintain that many of the refugees held there are saboteurs from President Castro's prisons.

However, Mr William Clinton, Governor of Arkansas, believes the discontent has been provoked by agents of Dr

Castro among the refugees. "They want Fidel Castro to be able to laugh at us", he explained.

President Carter ordered tighter security at Fort Chaffee today and a White House spokesman said efforts would be made to speed up processing. The President sympathized with the refugees' complaints, the spokesman said, but he did not condone their way of drawing attention to them.

It is estimated that close to 100,000 Cuban refugees have landed in Florida in the last

two months since the Cuban Government began allowing them to leave.

About 120 boats are thought to be waiting in the Cuban port of Mariel to bring out more refugees, according to an estimate by the Coast Guard. Exodus nears end: The occupation of Peru's embassy in Havana neared an end today when several hundred people were flown to Lima. The Peruvian Government flew the first batch out overnight and most of the others in the mission would follow soon, the embassy said.—Reuter.

Writing on lined sheets of a legal-size tablet in a bold but clear scrawl, Truman observed on July 25, 1945: "We have discovered the most terrible bomb in the history of the world. It may be the first destruction prophesied in the Euphrates Valley era, after Noah and his fabulous ark."

"This weapon is to be used against Japan between now and August 10. I have told the Secretary of War, Mr. Stimson, to use it so that military objectives and soldiers and sailors are the target and not women and children. Even if the Japs are savages, ruthless, merciless and fanatic, we as the leader of the world for the common welfare cannot drop this terrible bomb on the old capital or the new (a reference to Kyoto and Tokyo)."

The journal added: "The target will be a purely military one and we will issue a warning statement asking the Japs to surrender and save lives. I'm sure that they will not do that, but we will have given them a chance. It is certainly a good thing for the world that Hitler's crowd or Stalin's did not discover this atomic bomb. It seems to be the most terrible thing ever discovered, but it can be made the most useful."

The atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima on August 6, killing more than 75,000 people.

The journal entries were found in an unlikely, but obvious, place—the Truman Library in Missouri. They had been misfiled.

The journal was discovered after nearly 30 years by Mr Robert Ferrell, a diplomatic historian at Indiana University. The entries were published in the June-July issue of American Heritage magazine.

After his return from Potsdam, Truman lent the miscellaneous scraps of paper to his Press secretary, Charles Ross, and apparently forgot about them. At some unknown time before Ross died in 1950, the papers were given to the President's secretary, Rosalynn Conway, who stapled them together and placed them in a folder marked "Ross, Mr and Mrs Charles." New York Times News Service.

Former US Attorney-General at Ayatollah's conference

From Tony Allaway  
Tehran, June 2

Defying a ban on unauthorized American visits to Iran, Mr Ramsey Clark, the former United States Attorney General, took part today in an anti-American international conference here organized by the Iranian Government.

But Mr Clark and the nine other Americans who flew in with him from Paris last night took an inconspicuous back seat in the proceedings, unsure whether they were delegates or observers. "We were invited by the Iranian Government," Mr Clark said.

Mr Clark, the most distinguished American visitor to Iran since the seizure of the United States Embassy last November, failed in an attempt to come to Iran that month for official negotiations on the 53 American hostages. He was forced to stop in Turkey when Ayatollah Khomeini said he would meet no foreigners. But Mr Clark emphasized that the present visit was private.

He played down the prospect of legal action against the American group when they return to the United States, saying that according to President Carter's order, they could face 10 years imprisonment and a \$50,000 (about £21,700) fine. He said that when he told the

## Former US Attorney-General at Ayatollah's conference

United States Administration of his plans they reacted with "disapproval".

But all may be forgiven if—as Mr Clark indicated might be the case—he held fruitful talks during his stay in Iran. "Dialogue is imperative. That is why we are here," he said.

Asked if he hoped the four-day conference, held to study American intervention in Iran during the Shah's rule, would lead to a resolution of the hostage issue, he replied: "I would be hopeful of that. I am sure that the Americans are very anxious as Americans to produce a reconciliation with the Iranian people."

The conference, ordered by Ayatollah Khomeini after the failure of the American mission to rescue the hostages in April, heard President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, condemn the "colony" established by the United States in Iran during the Shah's days.

In the afternoon, delegates were given documents the Iranians said proved their case against the Americans.

President Carter, that the United States had been plotting a military coup in Iran during the dying days of the Shah's regime.

Reporters were shown a photocopy of a message supposedly sent by General Robert Huyser to General

Alexander Haig, then head of Nato. General Huyser was sent to Tehran by the Americans to liaise with Iran's military chiefs before the Shah's overthrow.

The message, said to have been found in the Defence Ministry, spoke of plans 2A and 2B, which had been put to him by General Haig. The first referred to contingencies to break the wave of strikes that helped to undermine the Shah.

The second plan appeared to concern a take-over by the military, although General Huyser doubted that the military would be capable of running Iran's complex government apparatus. The message indicated that General Huyser was trying, if the plan became necessary, to effect it under the continued premiership of Mr Shehpoor Bakhtiar, the last pre-revolutionary Prime Minister, now living in Paris exile.

"If that fails, then my guidance is that we go to a straight military takeover. . . the bottom line would probably be your case, but without Bakhtiar at the throat."

Woman executed: A woman spared from the firing squad last month was executed in Tehran today after Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali, the Islamic judge, decided she was still keeping contact with drug smugglers from her prison cell.—Reuter.

Evacuees from rebel island praise rescue

From Denis Reinhardt  
Port Vila, New Hebrides, June 2

Evacuees reaching the New Hebrides capital from the secessionist-held island of Espiritu Santo have told of an uneasy calm, armed street patrols and barricaded storefronts. They also commended decisive rescue action by the British authorities.

An estimated 550 people have left for other islands in an exodus that began on Sunday morning after Mr Andrew Stuart, the British Resident in Port Vila, announced that he was sending boats to the position of Tongoa, to take off those wishing to leave Espiritu Santo.

Another 1,000 New Hebrideans are gathered on the beach at Tongoa awaiting evacuation. Mr Michael Allen, an evacuee and a Sydney University anthropologist, said that between Friday, when shops traded normally, and Saturday night, iron sheets had been nailed over display windows as truckloads of youths armed with muskets had begun patrolling the streets of Luganville.

Mr Allen said: "They just seemed to be having a good time."

A party of 63 women and children, including 15 Britons, who arrived on a government launch, were greeted at Port

Vila's main wharf by Mr Stuart amid emotional reunions with relatives and friends.

A coastal steamer berthed in the early hours of this morning with another 24 people on board. Among them was Mr Robert Power, the headmaster of the British School, who had organized a meeting of Commonwealth citizens in Luganville early yesterday to plan the overland trek to Tongoa.

"We formed lists of people and then moved off in large convoys after the provisional government had given us a guarantee of safe passage", he said.

Anglo-French meeting: Mr Peter Blaker, junior minister at the Foreign Office, met Mr Paul Djigoud, the French Secretary of State for Overseas Territories, in Paris to discuss the matter, and is to make a statement in the Commons tomorrow.

A French communiqué issued before the meeting said that Paris was against the use of force to quash the uprising against Father Walter Lini's Government, which is due to take office when the condominium becomes independent on July 30.

Last week, Mr Stuart requested that British troops be sent to the islands and British forces in Hongkong have reportedly been alerted.—Agence France-Presse.

eight Indian state elections put Gandhi in unassailable position

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Count Basie ill

Chicago, June 2—Count

Basie, the jazz pianist and band

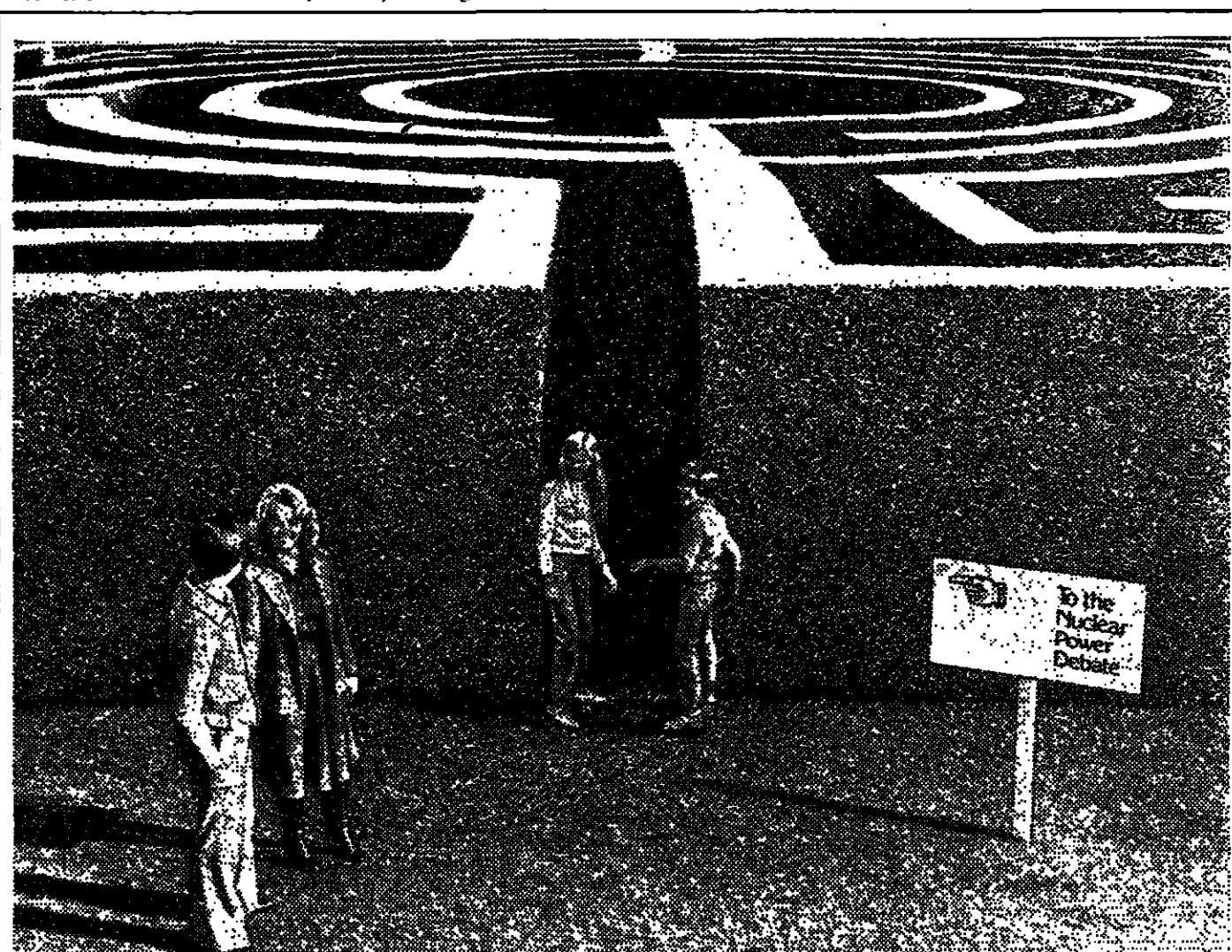
leader, is in hospital here after

complaining of intense fatigue.

Mr Basie, aged 75, is in an

intensive care unit under obser-

vation.



## Don't enter it without a guide.

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## SPORT

## Motor racing

## Spanish Grand Prix is declared illegal and Rio ruling to stand

By John Blunsden

AN extraordinary meeting in Athens yesterday of the executive committee of the International Automobile Federation (FIA) has declared the Spanish Grand Prix an illegal race which will not count for world championship points. The same meeting also confirmed that the various new regulations announced earlier this year by the FIA at Rio de Janeiro, which have been the subject of so much contention, are to stand. Furthermore, any chance of a reconciliation between the International Automobile Sports Federation (FISA) and the Formula One Constructors' Association (FOCA) was knocked firmly on the head by the decision to remove FISA from the executive committee of the FIA.

This committee is due to meet in Athens today and the FOCA president, Bernard Ecclestone, and the association's legal adviser, Max Mosley, both flew to Greece expressly to attend the meeting and to try to find some solution to the recent impasse.

Mr Ecclestone told my colleague Keith Bonfield of the Sunday Times: "We came here hoping to be able to contribute to a solution to the problems that arose in Spain and we are disappointed."

But not surprised, that the FIA has made it impossible for us to talk. We have contracts for all the remaining grand prix's this year except Holland, and we will both honour and enforce those contracts."

Meanwhile, the FISA's suspension of drivers for the non-payment of fines still stands, although the organization's president, Jean-Marie Balestre was making conciliatory noises in Athens, presumably in the hope of drawing the drivers away from the FOCA. The Royal Automobile Club Espana (RACE), however, which withdrew responsibility for the Spanish Grand Prix from the Spanish Federation in order to take direct control of the event itself, was severely criticised by the FIA at yesterday's meeting in a deplorable manner to the Spanish Federation.

Several law suits are now pending from FISA and are challenging both the FISA and the FIA as well as Mr Balestre himself. Central to any legal action will be the question of who owns the sporting rights of the Spanish Grand Prix. The RACE in withdrawing its support has declared that the Spanish Federation in respect of this event notified the FIA in Paris of its action, and the club contends that it acted perfectly legally in taking over the staging of the event, which was run to the established FIA rules.

Far from solving the bitter dispute which has marred grand prix racing during the past week, the Athens decision have merely fanned the flames. After the meeting, the FIA president, Prince Metterich, said: "It was time to determine who runs motor racing, and we could not stand any more of this."

The executive committee therefore decided to take things back into its own hands. After all, Formula one is not everything in motor racing and Mr Ecclestone does not own it. In the voting which took place yesterday, the British delegate, Sir Clive Bosson, abstained.

The next scheduled round of the world championship is the French Grand Prix, which is due to take place on the Paul Ricard circuit on June 29, but a great deal of repair work will be necessary during the intervening period of the race, of which doubtless Mr Balestre intends to give his close personal supervision, is to be attended by the FIA.

The team with which he and his organization are currently at loggerheads.

From Rex Bellamy  
Tennis Correspondent  
Paris, June 2

Illness and administrative bungling created an embarrassingly farcical interlude in the French tennis championships here today. Guillermo Vilas, who was scheduled to play Manuel Orantes in the spanning new arena known as the Stade de France, was so badly afflicted by flu that he was in no condition to play. Ion Tiriac, who manages Vilas, told the organisers, that it would make an excellent excuse for him to be absent. There was, they told him, time enough. They were wrong.

The previous match finished quickly. Orantes hung about, waiting the call to active service. By the time the invalid's period of grace had expired, Vilas was ready but Orantes was veered and would not play. Then the stragglers of the crowd of about 4,000 people packed around the court were becoming increasingly restless and noisy. That court was empty for more than two hours—empty, that is, except for the paper planes and soft drink cans showered upon it by a determined public who used to meet his commitments should be scratched unless his opponent agrees to defer them.

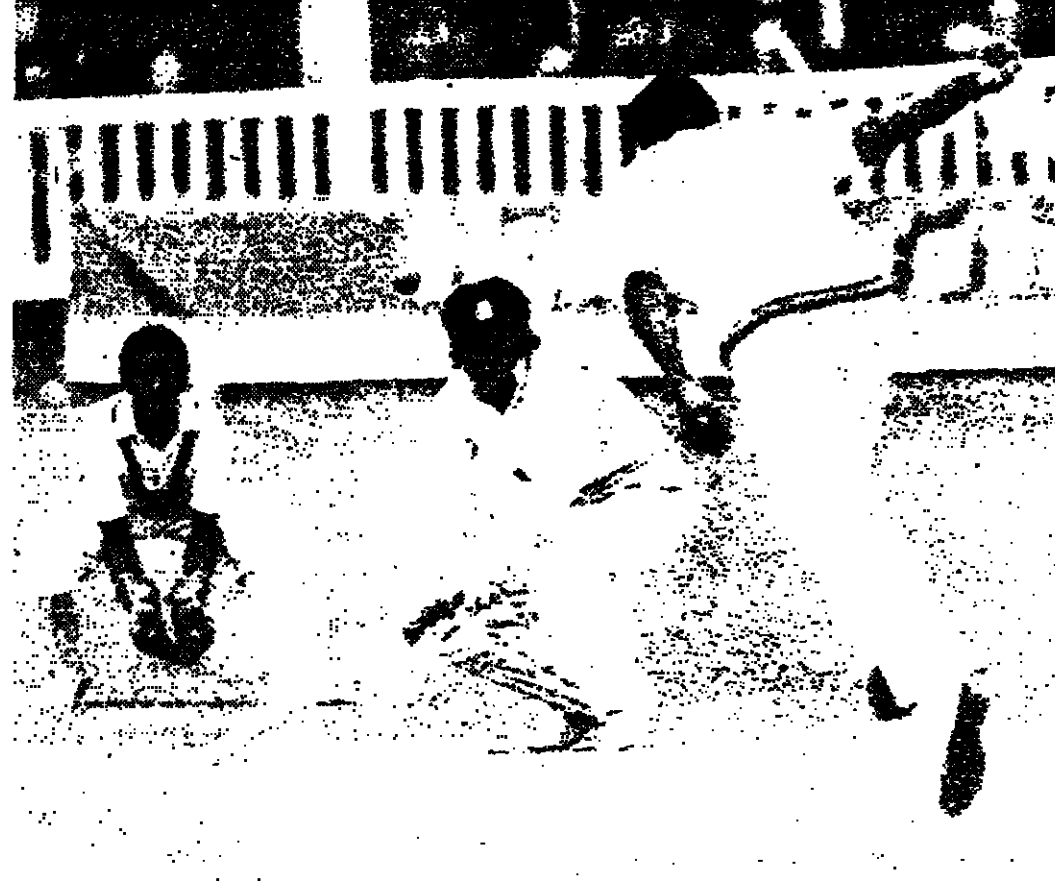
The battle lines, anyway, are becoming clearer. In the men's singles, a player used to meet his commitments should be scratched unless his opponent agrees to defer them.

But what a silly business it was. First there was too much wind in Vilas, then too much in the concrete. A player used to meet his commitments should be scratched unless his opponent agrees to defer them.

Miss Drury, the mutual under-21 champion from Lincoln, who has a lean spell since jumping 12 places to number eight in the British rankings earlier this year, came back to form yesterday. She beat Maryanne Colville, her young American rival, 6-1, 6-0 in the first round of the Greater Man-

chester Council-Cold Shield grass court tournament. Di Drury, who has been playing well since returning from a week's absence, was in the final against Maryanne Colville, her young American rival, 6-1, 6-0 in the first round of the Greater Man-

## Cricket



Knott out yet: Alan Knott advances against Holding on his way to the top score of the Kent second innings. He was later stumped by David Murray (left).

## W Indies negotiate tricky passage

By Peter Marson

CANTERBURY: The West Indians beat Kent by five wickets.

The West Indians, who had been set 102 runs to lose, lost five wickets for 60 runs and took two hours and five minutes to reach their target on the St Lawrence ground. But, if Kent had been able to spring a surprise, they were thwarted by the determination of Lloyd and Derrick Murray to keep the West Indians out. Lloyd, who had been out for 17 overs before he fell, held out for 17 overs before he fell. Lloyd, who had been out for 17 overs before he fell, held out for 17 overs before he fell. Lloyd, who had been out for 17 overs before he fell, held out for 17 overs before he fell.

Following two declarations on the second day, the first day having been lost to rain, the West Indians routed Kent in their second innings. Parry took four for 28. Holding three for 19. Garner three for nine. On the tourists' way to their fifth successive victory, the West Indians have already banked 4,200, with the promise of more to come.

Kent began in the morning with all their second innings wickets in hand, and leading by 20 runs. There was a lot of threatening about, but no rain fell. Kent were quickly in trouble against Garner and Holding, and once again, Woolmer and Tavaré, who were put down before he had scored at slip off Holding, evened up the score. The first Test match against West Indies at Trent Bridge on Thursday, were markedly unsuccessful.

Woolmer was caught behind in Garner's first over and Tavaré, who was put down before he had scored at slip off Holding, evened up the score. The first Test match against West Indies at Trent Bridge on Thursday, were markedly unsuccessful.

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Kent's rapid demise had begun with Rowe, led before to Holding in the morning's fifth over, and on by 25 runs to 60.

Lloyd fit: Clive Lloyd will be fit for the first Test but Collis King and Lawrence Rowe will not.

Press Association reports.

KENT: First Innings: 100 for 10 wickets in 30 overs.

Second Innings: 100 for 10 wickets in 30 overs.

Third Innings: 100 for 10 wickets in 30 overs.

Fourth Innings: 100 for 10 wickets in 30 overs.

Fifth Innings: 100 for 10 wickets in 30 overs.

Sixth Innings: 100 for 10 wickets in 30 overs.

Seventh Innings: 100 for 10 wickets in 30 overs.

Eighth Innings: 100 for 10 wickets in 30 overs.

Ninth Innings: 100 for 10 wickets in 30 overs.

Tenth Innings: 100 for 10 wickets in 30 overs.

Eleventh Innings: 100 for 10 wickets in 30 overs.

Twelfth Innings: 100 for 10 wickets in 30 overs.

Thirteenth Innings: 100 for 10 wickets in 30 overs.

Fourteenth Innings: 100 for 10 wickets in 30 overs.

Fifteenth Innings: 100 for 10 wickets in 30 overs.

Sixteenth Innings: 100 for 10 wickets in 30 overs.

Seventeenth Innings: 100 for 10 wickets in 30 overs.

Eighteenth Innings: 100 for 10 wickets in 30 overs.

Nineteenth Innings: 100 for 10 wickets in 30 overs.

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Twenty-third Innings: 100 for 10 wickets in 30 overs.

Twenty-fourth Innings: 100 for 10 wickets in 30 overs.

Twenty-fifth Innings: 100 for 10 wickets in 30 overs.

Twenty-sixth Innings: 100 for 10 wickets in 30 overs.

Twenty-seventh Innings: 100 for 10 wickets in 30 overs.

Twenty-eighth Innings: 100 for 10 wickets in 30 overs.

Twenty-ninth Innings: 100 for 10 wickets in 30 overs.

Thirtieth Innings: 100 for 10 wickets in 30 overs.

Thirty-first Innings: 100 for 10 wickets in 30 overs.

Thirty-second Innings: 100 for 10 wickets in 30 overs.

Thirty-third Innings: 100 for 10 wickets in 30 overs.

Thirty-fourth Innings: 100 for 10 wickets in 30 overs.

Thirty-fifth Innings: 100 for 10 wickets in 30 overs.

Thirty-sixth Innings: 100 for 10 wickets in 30 overs.

Thirty-seventh Innings: 100 for 10 wickets in 30 overs.

Thirty-eighth Innings: 100 for 10 wickets in 30 overs.

Thirty-ninth Innings: 100 for 10 wickets in 30 overs.

Fortieth Innings: 100 for 10 wickets in 30 overs.

Forty-first Innings: 100 for 10 wickets in 30 overs.

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Forty-ninth Innings: 100 for 10 wickets in 30 overs.

Fiftieth Innings: 100 for 10 wickets in 30 overs.

Fifty-first Innings: 100 for 10 wickets in 30 overs.

Fifty-second Innings: 100 for 10 wickets in 30 overs.

Fifty-third Innings: 100 for 10 wickets in 30 overs.

Fifty-fourth Innings: 100 for 10 wickets in 30 overs.

Fifty-fifth Innings: 100 for 10 wickets in 30 overs.

Fifty-sixth Innings: 100 for 10 wickets in 30 overs.

Fifty-seventh Innings: 100 for 10 wickets in 30 overs.

Fifty-eighth Innings: 100 for 10 wickets in 30 overs.

Fifty-ninth Innings: 100 for 10 wickets in 30 overs.

Sixtieth Innings: 100 for 10 wickets in 30 overs.

Sixty-first Innings: 100 for 10 wickets in 30 overs.

Sixty-second Innings: 100 for 10 wickets in 30 overs.

## Brearley's successor gets food for thought

By John Woodcock

Cricket Correspondent

AUNTON: Somerset, with all their second innings wickets in hand, are 24 runs ahead of Middlesex.

There were two declarations at Taunton yesterday. Somerset scored their first innings at their weekend score of 301 for eight; Middlesex closed theirs at 300 for five, with 15 overs unused and 89 minutes left for play. In the event, rain stopped play for 25 minutes early, but Somerset's opening pair untroubled. Against lesser opposition than Rose and Gavaghan, van der Bijl and Selvey bowled awkwardly enough to have done some damage.

For Middlesex, Brearley came within two wickets of scoring a hundred on successive days. The two innings reflected the different tempos of the one-day and three-day games. On Sunday, he scored 100 in 100 minutes; yesterday he was out for 100 in 100 minutes.

He would, I dare say, have taken longer. He has the priceless ability of being able to apply himself for as long as he chooses, and he is playing well. Only the Antiguan, Gore, who bowls left arm over the wicket at medium pace, and a few others, are better than him.

On an overcast morning the ball moved about, for none more than Gore.

It was on the recommendation of another Antiguan, Vivian Richards, that Gore was chosen.

Somerset, heavily built, aged 26 (the looks older), has played a few times for the Combined Islands, though his physical appearance is more that of a West Indian (Gavaghan) and another West Indian (Moseley) is explained by the fact that for a long time Somerset was an Englishman on May 10, having played county cricket for 10 years. In the ordinary way two overseas players is the limit per side, but there are times when some counties conduct their business as though they would rather have six or eight, or even 12.

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By Michael Phillips  
4.0 Cry No More. 4.30 Water Dancer. 3.6 Sir Tristan. 3.30 Bell-Ten  
By Our Newmarket Correspondent  
4.0 Sir Tristan. 3.30 Tolstoy. 4.0 Design For Living. 4.30 Bleach. 5.  
Queensbury Lady.

### Stockton selections

By Michael Phillips  
4.5 Smokey Shadow. 3.15 Cilla's Secret. 3.45 Credit Centre. 4.1  
Fiddler. 4.45 South Seal. 5.15 Little Atom. 5.45 Poles Apart.  
By Our Newmarket Correspondent  
4.45 Smokey Shadow. 3.45 Credit Centre. 4.15 St Benedict. 4.45 Conflic

ALSO RAN: 9-2 half Haven, 5-1  
1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211st, 212nd, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311st, 312nd, 313th, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd, 353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372nd, 373rd, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382nd, 383rd, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392nd, 393rd, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402nd, 403rd, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411st, 412nd, 413th, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422nd, 423rd, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432nd, 433rd, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442nd, 443rd, 444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452nd, 453rd, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th, 458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462nd, 463rd, 464th, 465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st, 472nd, 473rd, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th, 479th, 480th, 481st, 482nd, 483rd, 484th, 485th, 486th, 487th, 488th, 489th, 490th, 491st, 492nd, 493rd, 494th, 495th, 496th, 497th, 498th, 499th, 500th, 501st, 502nd, 503rd, 504th, 505th, 506th, 507th, 508th, 509th, 510th, 511st, 512nd, 513th, 514th, 515th, 516th, 517th, 518th, 519th, 520th, 521st, 522nd, 523rd, 524th, 525th, 526th, 527th, 528th, 529th, 530th, 531st, 532nd, 533rd, 534th, 535th, 536th, 537th, 538th, 539th, 540th, 541st, 542nd, 543rd, 544th, 545th, 546th, 547th, 548th, 549th, 550th, 551st, 552nd, 553rd, 554th, 555th, 556th, 557th, 558th, 559th, 560th, 561st, 562nd, 563rd, 564th, 565th, 566th, 567th, 568th, 569th, 570th, 571st, 572nd, 573rd, 574th, 575th, 576th, 577th, 578th, 579th, 580th, 581st, 582nd, 583rd, 584th, 585th, 586th, 587th, 588th, 589th, 590th, 591st, 592nd, 593rd, 594th, 595th, 596th, 597th, 598th, 599th, 600th, 601st, 602nd, 603rd, 604th, 605th, 606th, 607th, 608th, 609th, 610th, 611st, 612nd, 613th, 614th, 615th, 616th, 617th, 618th, 619th, 620th, 621st, 622nd, 623rd, 624th, 625th, 626th, 627th, 628th, 629th, 630th, 631st, 632nd, 633rd, 634th, 635th, 636th, 637th, 638th, 639th, 640th, 641st, 642nd, 643rd, 644th, 645th, 646th, 647th, 648th, 649th, 650th, 651st, 652nd, 653rd, 654th, 655th, 656th, 657th, 658th, 659th, 660th, 661st, 662nd, 663rd, 664th, 665th, 666th, 667th, 668th, 669th, 670th, 671st, 672nd, 673rd, 674th, 675th, 676th, 677th, 678th, 679th, 680th, 681st, 682nd, 683rd, 684th, 685th, 686th, 687th, 688th, 689th, 690th, 691st, 692nd, 693rd, 694th, 695th, 696th, 697th, 69



Bernard Levin takes a critical look at the now famous letter from a former gangleader

# Charles Richardson: the likely tale of a man on the run

The letter from Charles Richardson sent to, and published in, *The Times* last week is an extraordinary, amazing, document, and this is for reasons which have not so far been discussed in any detail or depth at all. I want to discuss these qualities of the letter, beginning with the writer's attitude to his crimes, and the way in which he describes them.

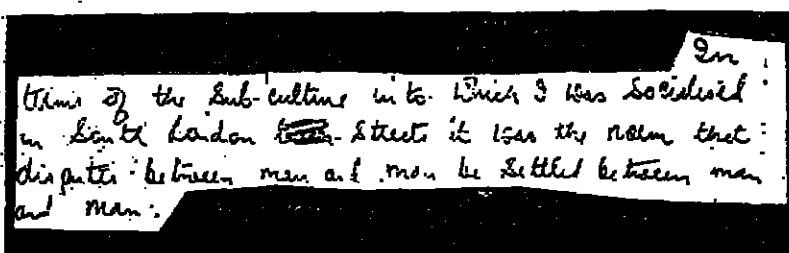
Commenting on the crimes of violence of which he was convicted, "and in particular their definition as criminal or deviant," he says that in terms of his upbringing, surroundings and life, "it was the norm that disputes between man and man should be settled by violence. It was immediately clear; he was involved in 'disputes' with his peers, and instead of having these differences settled by 'Referral to outside agencies' such as the police or courts, which in his milieu 'would have been defined as deviant and have led to social ostracism', he took the view that they should be resolved 'between man and man' with the clean, open-air connotations of the phraseology suggesting (and manifestly being meant to suggest) a public school in which those who have quarrelled put the gloves on behind the gym instead of going to their housemaster.

The letter was a revolting pack of lies. I shall make this assertion good by noting this newspaper's account (by Clive Barrell) of those actions

of Charles Richardson which formed the basis of the charges against him at his trial, and his conviction on them. The account was published when the trial was in progress, and the charges as [my italics] "criminal or deviant," which definition he rejects, saying that they were "the norm" where he came from, where departure from the norm might have led to "social ostracism," and where following it constituted "settling disputes between man and man."

His seemingly respectable offices became torture chambers. Around him would stand his gang of "molesters". The "accused" would be either invited or shanghaied to appear before him, and then one of his bullies would open the proceedings by coshing the victim with an iron bar, the leg of a chair, golf clubs, or lengths of barbed wire. Charles Richardson... wanted... two things from his "visitors". It was either money or information. Often his victims had neither. It was then that the "trial" entered its second phase. The victim would be stripped naked and given a second coshing. Then... Richardson would use his victim as a target and throw kitchen knives at him... If this did not work the "trial" would enter its third phase. This consisted of an electric generator with wires leads which were attached to part of the victim's body. One of the

Organized crime has been called many things but 'entrepreneurial activities' seems to be painting the unacceptable face of capitalism a trifle too thick



—from Charles Richardson's letter to *The Times*.

gang would then be ordered to "wind the handle, which had the effect, on at least two occasions, of shooting the victims three feet into the air. But some of the more stubborn still did not weaken even after some of the gang had strangled their cigarettes and cigars on their bare flesh... Richardson would order water to be poured over his

victims to ensure a better "earth" for the electric current. Sometimes this still did not produce results, so the "dental treatment" was ordered. This was a crude attempt to extract the victim's teeth with electrician's pliers. An electric fire was another weapon. This was held close to the naked victims until they screamed for mercy and

agreed to do what Richardson wanted. Witnesses at the trial, some still bearing scars, told how the gang stood around laughing and taunting them as they were tortured.

Sometimes these torture sessions had an extra purpose: a man whom Richardson wished to persuade to do what he wanted in furtherance of his own criminal activities would be brought to the sessions, where it was made clear that he either "fell in" or would suffer similar treatment. For years Richardson imposed his reign of terror... Threats of a "second dose", death, and sometimes violence were sufficient to preserve the underworld code of silence. ... Such was their fear that after being tortured some men went deliberately to prison to keep out of Richardson's way. One of them stated: "What is your life if it is not worth living", one said afterwards.

Richardson's gloss on that is enough for anybody reading his letter to conclude that not a single word of it can be taken without corroboration. For although, of course, any man, however vile his crimes, may repent and reform this is, apart from anything else, a belief

central to the Christian faith), a man who tells such lies about such crimes does not carry much conviction when he claims to have achieved such reformation, and Lord Longford, I may say, carries precious little in his glibbie support for the claim. What is more, the accounts of what Richardson did, and how he did it, suggest strongly that they were not simply the actions of a ruthless gangster, enforcing his rule with brutal treatment for those who opposed him, but a sadistic psychopath for whom the tortures constituted, at least in part, an end in themselves, and from which he derived a satisfaction that was "deviant" indeed.

If that is so, then the letter is even more mendacious, and Lord Longford's glibbie even greater (and the decision of the Parole Board even more easily understandable). To decide the question would need qualifications that I have not got; but even if we leave it out of account, there is a good deal more to make us reject the letter in its entirety. Take, for instance, the claim towards the end of Richardson's apology that "The offences for which I was sentenced came about through situations which developed because of my entrepreneurial activities". Organized crime, with obedience to the criminal enforced by intimidation and hideous torture, has no doubt been called many things, but "entrepreneurial activities" seems to me to be painting the unacceptable face of capitalism a trifle too

thick. And there is another offender's use of the phrase "entrepreneurial activities" which you will note, is "I committed" but, "for which I was sentenced", as, earlier in the letter, he calls his crimes "transgressions" (rather than "offences"), and of course tries to make readers believe that the villainy is a "myth created by the public have of the popular newspapers" and refers to the grossly exaggerated lurid of my "first alleged [my activities]

As a plea for mercy criminal who has turned away from crime and asks for an opportunity to lead a different and better life, indeed suggests that it has nothing to do with the crime. It may be argued that, even if he should be released, he lives outside the conditions of the crime. The proviso is an attitude is one I feel much with, for to shut up liter decades even men who have what Richardson did seem indefensible. But there altogether different aspect letter, which suggests to me comment, and to that I submit tomorrow.

To be concluded  
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## Christopher Walker on the background to yesterday's bomb attacks in Hebron

### The holy city of violence at the centre of the West Bank conflict

Nowhere is the present dangerous tension between Arab and Israeli more tangible than in the narrow streets of Hebron, holy to both Jews and Muslims

This month marks the 13th anniversary of Israel's conquest of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, two distinctively Arab areas of the Middle East now euphemistically referred to by Israeli government officials as "the administered territories". Yesterday the atmosphere of crisis was significantly worsened by the savage series of bomb and grenade attacks which severely mutilated two Arab mayors and injured seven Palestinian shoppers in Hebron's bustling market. The attacks were widely believed to have been the work of right-wing Jewish extremists bent on silencing the most articulate voices of Palestinian nationalism, while at the same time embarking on what amounts to a blood feud for earlier terrorist attacks against Jews.

Nowhere is the present dangerous tension between Arab and Israeli more tangible than in the narrow streets of Hebron, the sprawling West Bank town which is holy to both Jews and Muslims. The scene of the recent, ominously professional Palestinian ambush which killed six Jewish settlers, it has now become the focal point for a depressing new pattern of local violence, Israeli repression and subsequent Arab radicalization which could have serious repercussions for the peace of the whole region.

It was considered as no coincidence that the three mayors selected as targets yesterday were all leading figures in the committee. The most militant, Bassam Shaka, of Nablus, had already defied the military government's warning and agreed to talk to foreign correspondents some days before the bloody explosion which ripped through his car as he turned the ignition key. "What more can the Israelis do to us?", he asked them. "When everybody and everything is threatened, fear is the only thing we can afford to get rid of. We should be grateful to them for our liberation."

Having already endured nearly four weeks of strict military curfew since the beginning of the year, the 60,000 Arabs of Hebron do little to conceal their growing hatred for the occupying Israelis. Since the ambush, they have seen their popular mayor expelled to Lebanon, without appeal, and have all been banned from crossing the Allenby bridge to Jordan, which has effectively blocked the export of local produce and agricultural produce.

In the centre of the town,

there is a gaping crater which housed 16 Arab shops dynamited by the Israelis in the wake of the attack, apparently because their roofs may have been used by the gunmen.

On the outskirts sit the concrete tower blocks of Kiryat Arba, the largest Jewish settlement on the West Bank and one of a number now pressing the Government to grant it more Arab land. The tall buildings contrast starkly with the flat-roofed Arab houses nestling on the other side of the high security fence, and only the presence of the Israeli army prevents violence between the two races.

Inside, the majority of the 4,000 Jewish settlers appear to have only been reinforced in their belief in their biblical right to live in the very heart of the town, and more than in the past are now heard openly advocating the expulsion of the Arabs. Long before today's bloodshed, even the most moderate leaders reluctantly accepted the inevitability that before too long, Jewish hotheads from Kiryat Arba will seek violent revenge against the Palestinians of Hebron.

Ironically, one of the last major decisions taken by the dovish former Israeli defence minister, Mr Ezer Weizman, was to sanction the introduction of a new iron glove policy against the 100,000 Arabs living in the occupied territories. Acknowledging that such a move would further lessen the slim chances of their ever agreeing to join an autonomy scheme, Mr Weizman nevertheless agreed to the move in the wake of growing Arab-Israeli violence throughout the troubled area.

The sudden switch in tactics signified a reversal to the type of Israeli policy favoured in the occupied territories in the early 1970s, when Israeli observers were quick to note that it was purely military in

nature, taking no account of the changed circumstances and containing no political element to try and encourage the few remaining moderates among the local leadership.

As well as being encouraged to pursue collective punishment on a wide scale, the Israeli troops were ordered to impose a much more rigorous application of the British-drafted counter-terrorist measures which have been in operation on the West Bank since the Second World War.

Taking up 56 pages of small print in a yellowing, 1945 edition of the *Palestine Gazette*, the sweeping regulations were first formulated to counter both Arab and Jewish terrorism and they were bitterly criticised in 1947 by a group of prominent Jewish lawyers who compared them with Nazi legislation.

Handed on after the mandate to Jordan, they were taken over in toto by Israel after the occupation and have been maintained, with only minor modifications, ever since.

Since the hard-line policy was introduced at the beginning of the month, the main emphasis has been on imposing collective responsibility among the Palestinian community: whole towns and villages have been punished by curfews for the actions of some of their inhabitants, whose streets shut off following stone-throwing and whole families banished because one member was suspected of attacking an Israeli vehicle. Parents of allegedly "troublesome" Palestinian children have also been made to sign a £500 "good behaviour" bond as a condition for the Israelis to permit the children to attend school.

A number of Jewish lawyers have argued repeatedly that the whole principle of collective punishment contravenes the fourth Geneva convention concerning the rights of civilians under occupation, but Israel

denies that this applies in either the West Bank or Gaza. Senior members of the military government, many of whom display little understanding of the Arab mentality or language—remain convinced that the new policy will eventually succeed in eliminating opposition, but there are many other Israelis who would take a similar view to that expressed in 1937 by Lord Peel, the Englishman who headed a royal commission established after wide-scale outbreaks of violence to examine the problems of the mandate.

"The moral objections to maintaining a system of government by constant repression are self-evident," he concluded in a passage still uncannily relevant today. "Nor is there any need to emphasize the undesirable reactions of such a course of policy on opinion outside Palestine. And the worst of it is that such a policy leads nowhere. However vigorously and consistently maintained, it will not solve the problem. It will not allow, it will exacerbate the quarrel between the Arabs and the Jews. The establishment of a single, self-governing Palestine will remain just as impracticable as it is now. It is not easy to pursue the dark path of repression without seeing daylight at the end of it."

Local Arab reaction to the new measures has been deliberately muted by the Israelis, who summarily deported the mayors of Hebron and Halhoul, and then threatened a similar fate to any of those remaining who broke a strict new ban on talking to any members of the press.

Most have had their telephones disconnected for periods during the last month, and all have been forbidden to leave their home towns or to meet each other. In Gaza, where no elections have been

permitted since 1945—a severe warning has gone to all social clubs about the illegality of indulging in any political activity.

The latest Israeli moves follow the controversial decision to scrap April's scheduled municipal elections in the West Bank. The poll would have been the first since 1975 and was expected to result in sweeping victories for the new breed of radical Arab politician which has emerged to replace the more traditionally conservative figures who dominated the West Bank under Jordanian rule.

Israeli military officials were opposed to the poll because they feared it would have demonstrated the extent of support for the Palestine Liberation Organization and the national guidance committee, an increasingly influential local Palestinian grouping which was formed a year ago.

In spite of the military government's warning, one mayor (who has already been threatened with deportation) has agreed to talk to foreign correspondents. Bassam Shaka, the leader of the Nablus municipality, made the point that quickly becomes obvious to anyone talking extensively to leaders in the West Bank: most prominent Arabs believe that the situation has now reached a point where they have little left to lose. "What more can the Israelis do to us?" he asked. "When everybody and everything is threatened, fear is the only thing we can afford to get rid of. We should be grateful to them for our liberation."

Both Mr Shaka, his fellow Arab mayors and many moderate Israeli politicians are now deeply pessimistic about the future. Israeli policy towards the occupied territories—composed primarily of ad hoc retaliation to individual incidents and indifference to the increasing political militancy of the population and the encouragement of Jewish settlement—seems to have no greater long term direction than it did 13 years ago. But there are now a number of influential politicians who would like to see at least the West Bank (or Judea and Samaria as they call it) annexed permanently to Israel, and an increasing number of Palestinians who feel that the Government's belief in a greater Israel is so fervent that such a possibility cannot be ruled completely out of the question.

## Pay: can the miners call the tune again



Mr Callaghan: a plea for an incomes policy.

Mr Murray: a be

The contrast could scarcely have been greater. While Mr Callaghan was making his plea for an incomes policy in the pomp and circumstance of a special Labour Party conference at the weekend, the miners were loudly applauding Mr Arthur Scargill's total rejection of wage restraint in a rain-drenched tent in Chesterfield. Of course, the pitmen and their families who packed the big marquee at the Derbyshire miners' trade union centenary celebrations were in a mood for some strong speeches. They don't bray a downpour for the steady drip of moderation.

But the men of this coalfield are a reliable barometer of opinion in the National Union of Mineworkers. Their vote is always very close to the national result in secret ballot elections. Judging by their reaction, the Shadow Cabinet has a long way to go before they can convince the miners of the need to tighten their Coal Board-issued belts.

And if they withhold their consent to wage restraint from "their" party, how much less likely are they to reach an accommodation on pay with Mrs Thatcher's Cabinet?

The question does not immediately arise because the Government evidently does not have any intention of seeking the kind of formal pay pact with the unions that Mr Callaghan seems to find so vital. But the noises emanating from ministers about halving the rate of settlement in the public sector in the 1980-81 wage round suggests that a day of reckoning with the miners must come next winter.

When it arrives, all the old arguments about power relationships between the unions and the Government, and the right of an elected Government to pursue its chosen policy path will be rehearsed yet again. Indeed the main combatants have already dusted off their lines in the Granada lectures.

In the final one of the series last week, Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, argued that the unions sought a democratic bargain with the government of the day. "The question that continually recurs is how representative is the TUC—can it deliver? It is a fair question for governments to ask," he conceded.

The TUC is a heterogeneous body, and it is not easy to win a commitment from the unions, but it can be done, the general secretary insisted.

The TUC can reach agreement with Government objectives to be mutually pursued, so long as at every step we take our unions with us, and they carry their members—and that will depend on what the Government is prepared to do with them."

Unfortunately for Mr Murray and his fellow members of the TUC's team on the National Economic Development Council (known facetiously in the movement as "the gold-plated six"), Mrs Thatcher is plainly

not interested in bargains of this sort. She appears determined to go for the much riskier route of bringing down the rate of inflation, inter alia, by curtailing the bargaining power of the unions to compel settlements in excess of what the Government thinks the nation can afford.

It is a route cautiously predicted in a new analysis of the situation published yesterday by Sir Denis Barnes, formerly Permanent Secretary at the Department of Employment during some of the most critical years of Labour and Tory governments.

In *Governments and Trade Unions—The British Experience 1964-79* (Heinemann Educational, £2.50), Sir Denis argues that the unions' successful resistance to attempts to regulate their activities by law presents governments with "a unique problem". He adds: "The difficulties this causes for governments and the country may be too serious for the status quo to be maintained."

He goes on: "The continuation of the existing relationship between governments and the trade union movement in a situation of continuing economic failure could have unpredictable political consequences. These may compel changes in the trade union movement itself, the party political system in which it plays a key role, the relations it has with governments and the legal framework within which it operates."

On the last two counts, fundamental change is in train. Wracked by uncertainty and deep divisions of opinion, the trade union movement is in no shape to call the shots with a

Cabinet that has set against the corporatism of power permitted by decessor. The TUC's is at sixes and sevens favour outright cooperation. Mrs Thatcher, the opposition. In the Mr Murray is a figure apparently convinced present a public face while the bad blood of inter-union strife at the Grain sours personal ships at the highest the TUC.

The result could be momentary diminution in the seatative strength of prompted not by excessive demands but by internecine strife and an inability to the "loss of office" of Labour's defeat at

But even if the w able to pull themselves into some sort of shap September congress, the Employment Act v the statute book and u be further on the against its range of r

This change in t framework picked up Denis as a pre-emptive coming to grips with the problem of the labor men's bargaining po Ironically b the unify that is presently eue TUC leadership. Face tangible threat it identities the unions likely to coalesce common programme would discredit t operatorship" school t It is still going to be business, however.

Paul Ro  
Labo

## LONDON DIARY

### A dogged sort of cattiness

We British are famous as a nation of soft-hearted animal lovers, but a less than loving relationship has been developing recently among the various animal protection agencies over the question of new legislation to replace the old Cruelty to Animals Act, which has remained substantially unchanged for over a century.

After the last election, Timothy Raison, Minister of State at the Home Office, reaffirmed the intention of previous governments to reform the law, based on the European Convention on Laboratory Animals, expected next year. But with more than five million animals a year in use in the drugs, food and cosmetics industries, not everyone was prepared to wait.

Two private member's bills, one by Peter Fry in the Commons and the other by Lord Halsbury in the Lords, were presented last year, and are currently at different stages of debate. Meanwhile, sides are

being taken in the animal kingdom.

From the anti-vivisectionists' viewpoint, both bills are a far cry from the desired abolition of animal experiments. They have split welfare societies such as the RSPCA, the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection, the National Anti-Vivisection Society and the Committee for the Reform of Animal Experiments into two groups.

One group believes that the proposals dodge the issue and will put legislation on the statute books condemning animals to another century of sacrifice on the altar of trivial research and commercial gain. The other view, shared by seasoned animal welfare campaigners like Lord Houghton of Sowerby and Dr David Paterson of the BUAV, welcomes the legislation in a revised version of the Halsbury Bill, which will be debated later this month.

The Halsbury Bill, which proposes wide powers for the Home Secretary in licensing experiments seems the more likely to survive the Parliamentary process. The Fry Bill is more reformist, and would allow private lawsuits to be taken out against laboratories and individual experimenters. Not only is it making slower

headway through a filibuster in its Commons standing committee, it has induced a choleric response from learned academics in the Royal Society, and from the industries which indulge in animal experiments.

Lord Houghton has been urging the two camps to reunite. The Halsbury Bill, he says, could be modified in time to bring the abolitionists closer to their aim. But at best, the Halsbury Bill is likely to get only Lords approval during the current Parliamentary session, although that would place a strong obligation on the Government to bring in its own Bill in the next session.

I hope the various well-intentioned agencies do not scratch each other's eyes out in the meantime.

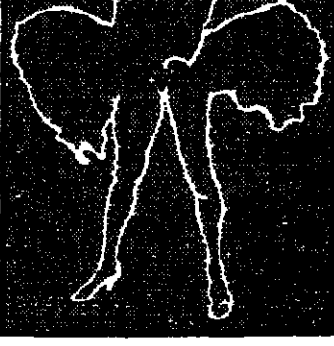
### Some like it not

Devon artist Kenneth Evans-Loude has been refused an Arts Council grant for his scheme to carve a 230ft chalk silhouette of Marilyn Monroe on the Dorset hillside opposite the celebrated priory of Cerne Abbas. But, he says, he intends to carry on regardless,

the disquiet of local residents and the minor technicality of obtaining permission notwithstanding.

I reproduce Evans-Loude's sketch for the project, which film buffs will instantly recognize as the moment in *The Seven-Year Itch* when Miss Monroe walks over a windy grating, and is covered in confusion and not a lot else.

A local farmer has given Evans-Loude permission to sculpt in one of his fields.



After considering several ways of keeping alive the ancient British tradition of hill-climbing, the artist has finally settled on the simple linear drawing shown here. This, he reports, is to ensure that sheep will be able to continue their grazing in the field, nibbling away at Miss Monroe's stockings, and thereby (he hopes) avoiding any difficulties with the local authority over change of use of the land.

Now that State money will not be forthcoming to provide the Cerne Abbas Giant with an object for his all-too-clear affections, Evans-Loude is looking for a private patron to provide him with £1250. Most of the money he needs to buy chalk, gravel, to be mixed to a sludge, and tramped down firmly into two foot wide trenches to provide a clear white outline.

"I would maintain that the 'White Marilyn' would be of great interest to many who will probably never visit an art gallery or seek out other visual stimuli," says Evans-Loude in a letter to this office. I am sure he is right, but I fear the service he is offering is a little odd, and an uncontrollable relic, which could well be the subject of a Busby Berkeley

musical dancing their way down the chalk ridge all the way from Tring to Deveres.

Let those who have been seduced into going to Moscow beware. I learn from the 38th issue of the Soviet official monthly Olympiad (English edition) that one of the Moscow indoor sports centres to be used for practice by competitors overlooking a waterway and the summer of the summer skills can be seen skimming along the canal, going through their training routines. I do not know whether this is a KGB measure pour encourager les autres, but I recommend all seekers after Russian gold keep their heads at all times, preferably on their persons.

### Yes, Minister

What I take to be a cry from the heart of a disillusioned civil servant has arrived anonymously in the post from London SW1.

My nameless correspondent points out that in the last year, the total manpower of the Civil Service has been reduced by 10 per cent, from 732,000 to 705,000. By 1984, the Government intends to trim it by a



obsolete and returned on the back benches. "If the object of 'cise' is to reduce the of over-government, not logic in expecting competing redud the number of Minist the object is to der leadership, would th even be a case for reduction in M numbers?"

"But—at least for of the morale of the po civil servants—could y the Prime Minister int statement that it was h tion that the ratio of to civil servants would constant?"

Well, Margaret? Or you are already inter appoint a Minister of mental Reduction to s

My belief in the super Scottish education is confirmed by a colle spotted this dead graffito on a wall in A 'Sartre is dead'—God

Alan Ha

سكوت الاصل







## Facts and figures

## US and the Four can beat recession

	rate of growth	quality of growth		maintenance of growth		
		prices	unemployment	productive capacity	foreign trade	vulnerability to external factors
GERMANY	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●
FRANCE	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●
ITALY	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●
BRITAIN	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●	●●●●●

With the recession in the United States deepening as borne out by April's record 1.9 per cent fall in industrial output, questions are being asked how far it can go in comparison to the 1975 recession and what effect it will have on our four European countries.

The answers will be determined by two factors: investment and trade. For although consumption is falling in the United States and threatening to do so in Europe as well, activity is still being maintained on both sides of the Atlantic by capital expenditure and exports, and it is important to keep these going despite flagging demand and rising unemployment, of which the motor industry is providing a very good example.

In West Germany, Herr Otto von Lambsdorff, Federal Minister for Economic Affairs, has recently emphasized that activity is still running at a very satisfactory level, so much so that he is proposing to raise the forecast of the growth in output in 1980 from 2.5 per cent to 3 per cent. Others received by industry during the first quarter of this year were 5 per cent up on the final quarter of last year, and 8 per cent up in the case of those from abroad.

For his part, Herr Frantz Schoser, director-general of the West German Chambers of Commerce and Industry (DIHT), concludes, on the

basis of a survey carried out among 40 West German chambers of commerce abroad, that the prospects for German exports are good. Of particular interest is his forecast that there will probably not be any world recession affecting all countries simultaneously, as in 1973, and that the slowing-down in the United States will not prevent the continuation of some investment-led expansion in France, Italy and Japan.

This view does not concur exactly with that expressed by Herr Otto Esser, president of the employers' organization, who doubts that foreign demand can keep the West German economy going at the same pace and that investment can continue to grow during 1980 at the forecast rate of between 6 per cent and 7 per cent, since companies cannot pass on the full amount of price increases and are suffering serious cash flow problems.

In France, the most recent report from the INSEE (national institute for statistical and economic studies) shows that activity should hold up over the coming months and according to the CNPF (employers' organizations) there is no cumulative risk of depression as there was in 1974. There is, however, a sharp contrast between consumers, who are getting worried and spending less, and companies, which are still opti-

mistic and continuing to invest. The recovery in investment, which rose sharply in the second half of last year (+8 per cent), should be consolidated during 1980 (+4.5 per cent).

However, the CNPF's economic spokesman, M. Alain Chevalier, says there is the possibility of a slowdown in the autumn for lack of financial resources if companies are obliged to resort to scarce and costly credit.

The second driving force behind France's growth is represented by exports, which have risen very strongly over recent months (by more than 25 per cent in value terms). However, non-energy imports are rising even more quickly, especially consumer goods and even capital goods, which is paradoxically bad for investment. This is why M. Francois Ceyrac, president of the CNPF, has sent out the message to his members that they must address themselves to the reconquest of the domestic market. That is not a threat to trade because the CNPF is against all recourse to controls.

In Italy activity remains buoyant, with support from a high level of consumption fostered by the moving scale system of wage indexation. During the first quarter, the motor industry's sales on the home market were still good, compared with West Germany

and France, but the same could not be said of exports: Fiat has experienced a fall of over 20 per cent in its sales to Europe and the United States, forcing it to lay off 70 per cent of its workforce for a week.

A threat also hangs over investment, despite the good recovery in 1979 (+6.5 per cent). This is confirmed by the rather pessimistic report published recently by the employers' organization, Cofindustria, which expects the growth in gap to slow down from 5 per cent in 1979 to 2.8 per cent in 1980, and exports to suffer the effects of the decline in the growth in world demand for manufactures from 8 per cent to 5.5 per cent. This is nevertheless only a relative deterioration, and there is no question of a recession.

In Britain, expansion has evaporated and the authorities have apparently resigned themselves to this. The present situation is the converse of what is happening in West Germany and France, with investment in poor shape and consumption faring relatively better, as may be seen in particular from the increase in motor sales in the first quarter compared with the corresponding period last year.

In this connexion, the most recent survey conducted by the Confederation of British Industry is indicative, showing that the financial difficulties already being experienced by companies are going to get worse. The difficulties of exporting are also becoming worse, whereas imports are rising in many sectors (cars, shoes, for instance), provoking more and more protectionist reactions.

The British Government is thus accepting a serious recession in the hope of doing better in the medium term. This is an extraordinary situation which has prompted the stockbrokers, Phillips and Drew, to question the value of a policy which is aimed at boosting growth and begins by depressing it so severely. The danger

## PRICES

Consumer price index

AVERAGE

DIVERGENCE FROM AVERAGE

FOREIGN TRADE

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FRANCE

GERMANY

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## UNEMPLOYMENT

Estimated unemployment rate as a percentage of the working population (not comparable)

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## INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

Seasonally adjusted annual percentage change excluding the building industry

ITALY

FRANCE

GERMANY

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In 1979, and still today, the Italian economy is experiencing a period of considerable expansion. This is something that has passed unnoticed by many observers. The habit of talking about the Italian crisis, the need for an emergency government, and other slogans with a pessimistic slant, has pushed into the background a set of statistical indicators that reveal a different trend—one that, in some respects, is "Japanese" in character.

The last survey (ISCO-ME), carried out at the end of February and beginning of March, shows that the demand for industrial products is better than it was for the preceding months or, for that matter, for the same month of the previous year. Year on year industrial production has risen by 12 per cent (in Japan, the figure is 12.7 per cent). Steel production has risen by 12.9 per cent, car production 14.1 per cent and orders for machine tools have increased by 23 per cent.

All the forecasts incessantly churned out by the survey have proved wrong. This year, gross domestic product—which in 1978 had grown by 5 per cent, the highest growth rate for industrial countries, after Japan—ought, according to the predictions of the Prometeia Institute, which is run by Signor Andreotta, the economist and government minister, to rise by a further 2.4 per cent or even more. It

Italian miners: playing an important role in industrial revival.

is also taken for granted that the surge in production will continue at least to the beginning of the summer.

Last year, furthermore, the Italian trade balance on current account showed a surplus of 5,000,000 lire, the highest of any country outside Opec. Again in 1979 investments, for the first time for three years, showed an increase on which, in the machinery and equipment sector, was nearly 7 per cent in real terms. The number of people in employment increased by 400,000 compared with 1978 and, unlike the experience of the other Western countries, this increase—according to a report from the Budget Ministry—occurred in industry, where more than 130,000 new jobs were filled, most of them in the south of Italy.

Against these very satisfactory figures, however, there are some less comforting aspects of the situation which, if not brought under control, might jeopardize and even destroy the recovery that is taking place. Inflation has been growing at an increasingly fast rate, reaching in March 1980 a rate of 22 per cent compared with the level 12 months previously: returning to the highest levels recorded in 1976-77, and progressively increasing the difference in comparison with other industrialized countries.

The causes of inflation lie, on the one hand, in the increasing cost of labour, which because of the index-linking inherent in the *scala mobile* (the threshold payments system that provides for automatic wage increases as the cost of living rises) continues to be

higher than in all other industrial countries; on the other hand in the public sector deficit, which this year should not exceed 40,600,000 lire. However, it has already been announced that health expenditure will be



## Middle East dissatisfaction with U S policies

## Europe seen as a counterbalance

Zbigniew Brzezinski, an "arc of instability" in the Middle East.

Asia, running from the Middle East. Since the 1973-74 oil crisis, confusion in the Middle East has deepened, and the Middle East has become a more important region to the United States. In many ways, the Middle East is the victim of its own success.

any case cannot be a region in its own right. It is more than the oil from Iran, and the Middle East is more important to the United States. In many ways, the Middle East is the victim of its own success.

one of the questions of this April during an Arab League summit in Beirut, may perhaps call for a new approach to the Middle East. The Middle East is more important to the United States. In many ways, the Middle East is the victim of its own success.

thing that struck me before I came to the Middle East was the feeling that Europe, in a political sense, is a somewhat artificial rather than a natural entity. It will sometimes be said that Europe is a political entity, but it is not a natural one. It is a political entity, but it is not a natural one.

sition party when strongly dissatisfied with the party in power.

Most people in the Middle East are dissatisfied with one or more aspects of the status quo, or of the direction in which events are developing. At the same time they have an acute feeling of dependence on external forces, and therefore tend to blame those forces for whatever is wrong.

They see that at present the predominant external forces in the area, in terms of political influence, are those of one or both of the superpowers. They therefore blame the superpowers for what they do not like, and cast around for other powers which might be brought in to redress the balance, and to help the peoples of the region to gain greater independence.

That is the role in which Europe tends to be cast—an ironic one when one remembers the part which European powers played in the region in the past, and the extent to which their past actions are still blamed for the region's present ills.

It follows that the greatest interest in Europe is expressed by those who are unhappy with the policies of the United States but reluctant to accept close ties with the Soviet Union; by those who are anxious to maintain good relations with the West, but feel that this would be possible only if the West adopted policies different from those at present followed by the United States.

Consequently the virtues attributed to Europe are often simply the obverse of the vices attributed to America: longer experience and therefore greater knowledge of the area,

greater sensitivity to the feelings and aspirations of its inhabitants. Even Europe's relative weakness is seen as a virtue by some, who argue that cooperation with Europe is easier and safer than with either of the superpowers, since Europe can no longer aspire to impose its domination on the area.

This point of view has been urged with particular vigour by President Bani-Sadr of Iran, some of whose opponents have accused him of encouraging Europe to emerge as a new superpower. Rejecting this notion as manifestly absurd, he argues that Europe is a fellow-sufferer with Iran (though not in the same degree) from American domination; that the Iranian revolution provides an occasion for Europe to break free of this domination; and that Europe could help both Iran and himself by doing so.

Others would regard the idea of a break between Europe and America as neither realistic nor necessarily desirable. They consider American power as an inevitable factor in any Middle Eastern equation, but look to Europe to exercise greater influence over the way that American power is used.

This point of view is particularly popular among the Arabs, who have long been urging Europe to take a more active part in the search for a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict. In fact, they have been urging it for so long, and with so little visible result, that a certain disillusionment has by now set in.

Hopes have been revived, however, by the recent talk of a European initiative on the Palestinian issue, and by European statements on the Palestinians' right to self-determination—particularly

those of President Giscard d'Estaing, whose sense of public relations is clearly much stronger than that of his European colleagues.

In Pakistan Europe arouses rather less interest, partly no doubt because it is farther away. Resentment of the United States is very strong there, but with varieties of emphasis.

Some people emphasize American failure to help Pakistan to confront external dangers, and these tend to condemn Europe's reaction to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan as being even more spineless and inadequate than that of America.

Others emphasize America's alleged or real interference in Pakistan's internal affairs, and argue that much of the fuss about Afghanistan is artificial and unnecessary, being designed to strengthen American domination. These regard the European, or at least Franco-German, response to the crisis as more measured and reasonable than that of the United States.

Both can find common ground in saying that "the European line" (by which they mean, rightly or wrongly, the search for a compromise solution recognizing Soviet influence in Afghanistan) is the one that Pakistan will eventually be obliged to take.

In conclusion one may say that for those whose main worry is the decline of American power in face of a growing Soviet threat, Europe has little to offer. But those who attribute their problems either to excessive American power, or to misapplication of American power, continue to hope that Europe will exercise a steadying or diluting influence.

Edward Mortimer



A determined band of Afghan tribesmen ready for action against the Soviet-backed regime.

## Viewpoint

Ierzog, former Israeli ambassador to the United Nations, looks at the discussions between Israel and Egypt on autonomy for the Palestinian Arabs

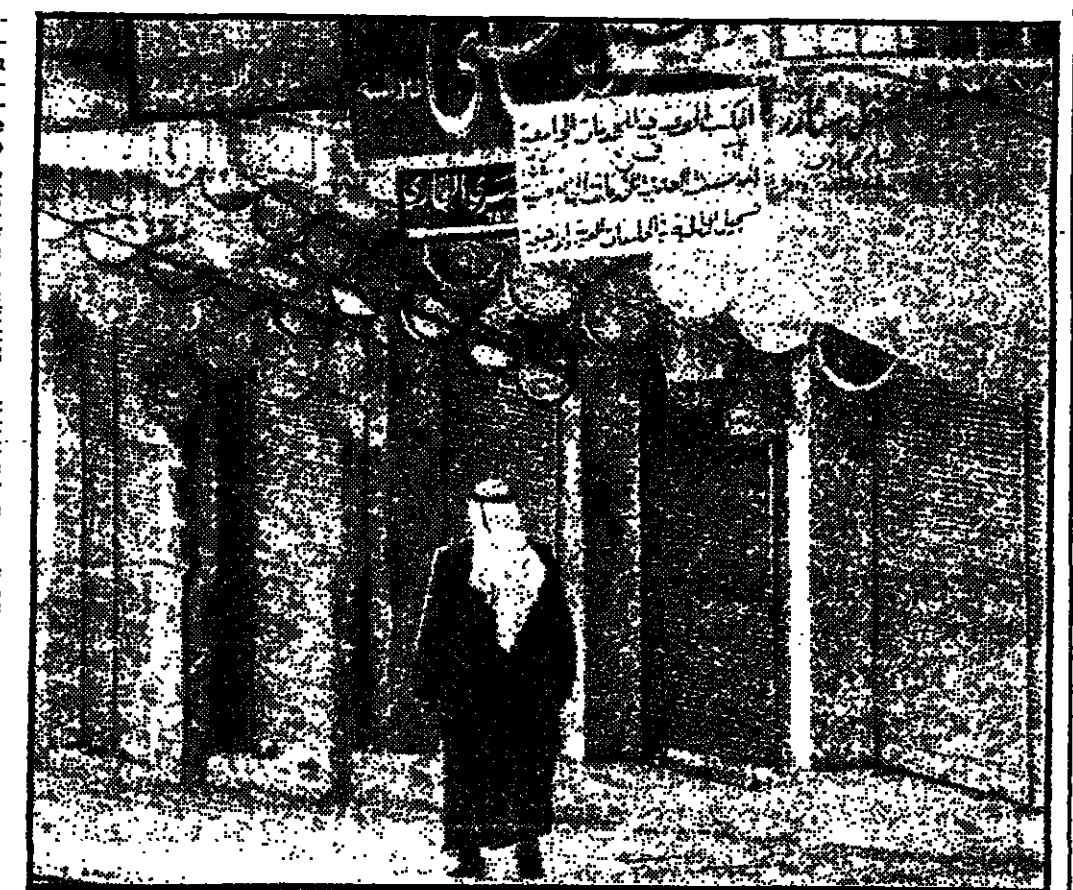
## Plan to break deadlock

nt discussions between Israel and Egypt on autonomy for the Palestinian Arabs in the West Bank and Gaza, a problem put forward by the Arab League in 1974, have apparently occurred. This move in Israel by the PLO, which is the public opinion of a good chance of next government is due in 18

ious and historic military struggle against the West Bank to the same degree as Gazans seem over have become more and less prone to the Palestine Organization. The 3d Gazans going to the West Bank, but the labour force goes to Israel. The PLO to any support of but the indications are that 60 per cent of the population favours

ited nature of the th its population of unwillingness to remain under their hatred of the under whom they years and a return rule they fear, and total absorption of the West Bank to the same degree as Gazans seem over have become more and less prone to the Palestine Organization. The 3d Gazans going to the West Bank, but the labour force goes to Israel. The PLO to any support of but the indications are that 60 per cent of the population favours

ation in the West more complex. King Jordan has not his claim to the and half the mem- Jordanian Parliament by the West occupies all hold citizenship. The previous lines drawn in respect of ie Palestinians and which are popularly broad as a basis for are no longer interesting develop- ing place which is



An Arab walks past shuttered markets in Nablus on the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

creating a new and somewhat fluid situation in the West Bank and reflects the isolation in which the Al Fatah organization, the largest in the PLO led by Mr Yasser Arafat, finds itself in the PLO today.

A coordinating body set up by Jordan and Al Fatah has been endeavouring to influence Arab moves and policy in the West Bank. However, the majority of the mayors in the West Bank support the so-called Rejectionist Front within the PLO which is supported by Libya, Syria and Iraq and which includes all the components of the PLO with the exception of Al Fatah (which is still larger than all the other groups together).

The Rejectionist Front is

violently and unequivocally opposed to the autonomy proposals and indeed to any form of accommodation with Israel. The official statements of both Jordan and Al Fatah also reject any form of accommodation with the autonomy proposals, but the impression one gets is that their problem is how to get themselves off this hook without appearing to compromise on the public positions they have taken.

Another complication is that many of the leaders in the West Bank have suddenly discovered themselves and have come to enjoy the taste of power and leadership which has emerged as a result of their struggle with the Israeli authorities. It has dawned on them that they seem to be doing quite well on their own and could conceivably manage without the support of the organizations in Beirut. Many of the leaders who have been elected

by popular vote, thanks to the elections authorized by the Israeli military Government, have suddenly reached the conclusion that they are perhaps more valid leaders of the Palestinian people than the émigrés in Beirut.

After all, they maintain, they have remained in the front line and have led their people. This one can already sense a growing feeling of local patriotism which could indicate that the experience of Algeria with the subsequent struggle between those who were outside and those who were inside may well be repeated in the West Bank.

All of these considerations prove that as far as autonomy is concerned the picture is a very involved and confused one that there is no agreed Arab approval, and that any attempt to reach conclusions on the basis of what is apparently evident on the surface must be misleading.

## On the contrary

## Advice from Dr Spock

stage of development there may well be a natural response to jealousy or threats, ending in mutual accusations of meanness, laziness or greed.

At this point, you should play it cool. Quiet talking, a strict timetable, and firm but gentle discipline should help achieve a more "outgoing" atmosphere. The man of the house may have an important role to play. But if hyperactivity continues, with crying, nail-biting and a tendency to drop or throw things, the temperature should be carefully watched. If it remains high, seek professional help. This could be an emergency calling for institutional care.

Agriculture is still the main sector of the economy in sev-

on the part of the peer-group is often the natural response to jealousy or threats, ending in mutual accusations of meanness, laziness or greed.

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Pangloss

## Jacqueline Grapin on Euro-Arab talks

## It takes two to make a dialogue

A Euro-Arab dialogue, on whatever plane, can be expected to have real influence on events only if it is wanted not only by Europe, but also by the Arab countries. The Club of Rome seems to have grasped this. It is a forum for discussion of today's international social trends, and it is now proposing to examine "the ways and means of cooperation between Western Europe and the Arab world in a world of interdependence" on the basis of a report proposed by its own Arab group presided over by Dr Malek Basbous and drafted by a team of leading Europeans and Arabs headed by M. Jacques Lescaudre and M. Maurice Guerinier.

A conference attended by delegates from the countries concerned is to be held in Athens at the coming weekend to examine the possibilities of promoting an activity which has hitherto suffered too often from being discussed either in an exclusively political framework or in the context of partial confrontations of vested interests.

The proposals to be discussed include the setting-up of a foundation to mount an information campaign aimed at public opinion (which receives too much incitement to antagonism on both sides) and influential circles; the formation of joint ventures to promote industry and exchange of technology and qualified manpower; the foundation of a food and agriculture bank; the establishment of specific financing systems modelled on the ADELA organization which operates in Latin America; the development of cooperation on research, production and distribution of television broadcasts and so on.

The foundation would be the catalyst for all these activities. In addition, governments would be encouraged to conclude agreements which could take the form of solidarity treaties along the lines of the Treaty of Rome. The example of the Lomé II agreements on relations between Europe and Africa is also regarded as a good starting point.

The most important point to be established is that oil cannot be made the motor of the cooperation system, although it can be one of its vital components since it makes for two-way exchange. The Arab world is faced with many challenges. The oil-producing countries' reserves will probably be all but exhausted within 30 years or so. Will they be able to use the wealth acquired over this short period as a launching-pad for their future development?

At present the average real gross national product of the Arab countries, excluding oil revenues, which are in fact a way of spending their capital, is only about \$584 per capita (one twelfth of the average for the industrialized countries). Industrialization (not by building magnificent steelworks in absurd locations or by setting up uneconomic fertilizer plants) is becoming a matter of urgency.

The socio-political structure in the region is disturbing. As a general pattern, each oil-producing (and for the time being rich) country is bordered by two non-producing ("underdeveloped") countries. An explosive configuration.

Agriculture is still the main sector of the economy in sev-



A farmer in Saudi Arabia.

eral Arab countries and it is even the main source of foreign currency for six of them. However, agriculture's contribution to gnp (between 5 per cent and 12 per cent) bears no relation to the proportion of the working population which it employs.

Food self-sufficiency rates in the region have been falling steadily, given the increase in the population over the past 20 years, and it is estimated that between 20 million and 30 million people could suffer from malnutrition in Arabia in the years ahead. Security of food supplies will remain the gravest problem in this region during the next 20 years, and even more so during the next century.

Most of the problems confronting Europe—security of oil supplies, agriculture surplus, and the need to find outlets for its products, technology and skill and knowledge, are the exact converse of those of the Arab world, so that mutually beneficial solutions could be found. What advantage is there for Europe in standing by while, on its doorstep, a growing population of millions suffers hunger in a state of rebellion against its lot? A realistic objective could be the doubling of average per capita income in the Arab countries as a whole, from \$1,100 to \$2,200 over the period 1976-2000. This would raise the region's overall revenue from \$151,000m to \$590,000m. Assuming oil revenues of \$300,000m by the end of the period, non-oil revenues would have to rise from \$84,000m to \$290,000m, which would require a growth rate of some 5.5 per cent.

Three essential conditions would have to be fulfilled in order to achieve this. The first would be a process of "psychological updating". As stated in the report which will serve as the basis for the Athens conference: "The Arab world is nostalgic for its past glory which dates back over 2,000 years and it is psychologically and culturally immobilized, excluded from modern developments and suffering from a profound feeling of alienation. Under the tension caused by a war which is sapping all its energies, the Arab people has already lost 25 years in the race to achieve development, which is its only chance of survival. . . . And it has only 50 years in which to make up the leeway."

The second condition for the success of cooperation with

Europe is a matter of internal policy. Since only six Arab countries out of 12 have the geological good fortune to possess oil resources, the creation of a real Arab economic community is the only way to put an end to the "economically absurd and politically explosive" multi-decker sandwich of super-rich and super-poor countries.

The third condition is a considerable fund of general goodwill. Japan is concentrating most of its efforts in the Pacific. The United States and the Soviet Union fill nearly all the countries concerned with great distrust, for essentially political and military reasons. This leaves Europe, the hub of world trade: its political and military ambitions cannot impinge too greatly on its economic activity because it lacks the necessary resources. But how far can it go with other ambitions?

The vital question, apart from the good intentions of either side, is whether the great powers, which will not be taken in by any manoeuvre and which have at least a foothold in the countries concerned, will allow such a movement to develop of sabotage it.

The most dangerous factor in the Athens conference is undoubtedly the table showing projections of GNP for the various regions of the world. These suggest that were Europe (which will represent between 16 per cent and 21 per cent of the world's total by the year 2000) to combine with North Africa and the Middle East (5 per cent to 6 per cent) and black Africa (1 per cent to 2 per cent), with which it has already created closer ties, the total would be between 27 per cent and 28 per cent of the worldwide gross product, compared with only 20 per cent to 24 per cent for the United States; between 18 per cent and 20 per cent for Russia and East Europe, about 20 per cent for Asia and 11 per cent for Latin America. Some easy sums are more complicated than others.

## EUROPA

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## Conference industry is big business

Fourteen thousand overnight stays are on the schedule when 500 printers from the United States visit the Printing and Paper Fair (Drupa) to be held in Düsseldorf in about two years' time. They will have a non-stop programme of conferences, symposiums and sightseeing all over West Germany. The cost of demipension accommodation alone will amount to about £500,000.

This is the kind of booking which all those concerned with the conference side of tourist organisation dream about, not only in big centres such as Paris, Berlin and London, Rome and Brussels, New York and Geneva, but in such comparatively small provincial towns as Osnabrück and Blackpool. They are also the dream of many a lord mayor or maire or oberbürgermeister. For conference visitors are the most sought-after of all travellers.

Top-grade conferences and seminars are attended by people prominent in politics, economics, the arts and the sciences, and that brings a certain amount of prestige to the host city. And conference visitors are big spenders, more so at least than the average business traveller, holiday-maker or spa visitor.

Over the past 20 or 30 years conference travel has developed into what is an important service industry, far bigger and more flourishing than anyone could have foreseen. Although it is not known precisely how many people are attending how many conferences on any one day across the world, there are some fairly precise figures available on the spending pattern.

According to official figures, 220,000 visitors attended international conferences in Berlin in 1978, and spent DM266m there. The new Berlin international conference centre (ICC) has reported that in its first 12 months it attracted nearly DM100m to the city, despite initial troubles with the controversial conference building.

Another set of statistics from Berlin shows that each conference participant spends on himself and his escort DM204 a day, of which 34 per cent goes on hotel room and breakfast, 27 per cent on other meals and entertainment, 17 per cent on retail purchases and the remainder on taxis, telephone calls and miscellaneous. The average time spent in the city on conference activities is 4.8 days, and some time is

spent there either before or after the conference.

Berlin statisticians have also acquired new information on the spending patterns of different categories of conference visitors. Those attending conferences dealing primarily with economic subjects spent an average of DM377 a day. The average expenditure by visitors to medical conferences was DM206 a day, and that by those attending scientific events at all branches only DM166 a day. Conference organizers also helped to swell the city's income, spending DM83 a day for each participant, in consultancy fees, room hire and other service charges, and in fees for interpreters and hostesses.

The figures for Berlin should be valid for the conference business as a whole. The money is rolling in. But on the other hand no new top-class conference building could exist without subsidies.

For a long time there has been no lack of conference buildings in the highly industrialised country. Conference is consequently all the stronger. Nowadays, if a municipal authority wants to attract an industrial conference to its city, it has to work hard for it. Conferences on fresh subjects are always being planned, and there are any number of mobile events, conferences which are held in a different place each year. But a good many are always held in the same city, and new conference cities have little chance of capturing this business.

It is not enough to have a suitable conference hall, however splendid. Everything must be just right, from the choice of hotels to an international airport, from first-class leisure activities to night life. A city which cannot offer all of these has to be content with staging small, sometimes very small, national or even only local conferences.

No city new to the business can hope to get the big events, especially as in the well-established conference cities the mere mention of the word "conference" is enough to make the impossible suddenly possible. The door is opened to civic receptions, where wine and cheese are offered as freely as beer and sausages elsewhere. In some cities stacks of theatre and concert tickets, which otherwise would all have been sold out, are reserved for conference visitors and offered at reduced

prices. The list of "small favours" is endless. For there is nothing that embarrasses city fathers more than an expensive conference building standing empty.

For some years there has been little mention of profitability, but rather of indirect returns. The spending power of visitors is used as a counter-argument to the fact that conference halls are, in the strict economic sense, misinvestments. Plans for new complexes in Paris and London were held up for years before the question of cost absorption was resolved. But cities are prepared to accept the need for subsidy payments so that they can ornament themselves with the title: "conference city". Only later is it realized that in the conference business there is a need for good specialist organizers.

It has been estimated that over the next five years 40 new conference buildings will be completed in France and 65 in West Germany.

In these circumstances, a first-class conference organization is more important than ever. With conference fees as high as they are, nobody is going to be forbearing if a microphone suddenly goes dead, or a meal is served cold.

What is the explanation for the phenomenon of conference travel? Its origins are understandable enough: they go back to the time after the Second World War when expansion in the volume of international trade made increased communication across frontiers essential. The trend was further encouraged with the formation of large numbers of multinational companies; and politicians (with their civil servants) showed a propensity for getting together at conferences. The jet aircraft made possible this growth in person-to-person communication.

It is debatable whether all this is strictly necessary, in view of up-to-date communications technologies and the computer. But might it not be true that the technique of the personal meeting, which is an increasingly inescapable accompaniment for our professional and private lives, is giving a fresh impulse to conferences and seminars?

The future will tell. Meanwhile, nobody needs to worry that his conference may not come off, for lack of suitable facilities.

Werner Jaspert

## Trompe l'oeil

The fourth article in this series on economic misconceptions looks at misleading holiday statistics

## Italian tourist boom not all it seems

Italian statistics for tourism have shown, over the past few years, an almost frenzied growth: the surplus on the tourist trade balance has more than quintupled in just five years, from 1,000,000 lire in 1975 to 5,550,000 lire in 1979. If we look also at the figure for revenue from foreign tourists, we find a similar trend, though the growth is less fierce: 1,700,000 lire revenue in 1975, and 6,800,000 lire in 1979.

In 1975 much of the money spent by foreign tourists never found its way into the foreign currency receipts of the Bank of Italy, because foreigners obtained their lire from Italians operating on the "parallel" market, who offered favourable exchange rates because they wanted to invest clandestinely abroad, and in foreign currency.

Today, foreigners in Italy often pay in foreign currency, having exhausted their stock of Italian banknotes obtained through official channels. But they lose by doing so, and this traffic therefore is not so large as it was. When Italians acquire foreign currency in this way they generally take it to the bank, instead of putting it to clandestine use; this is because there is no longer a question mark over the fate of the lire and the national economy.

None the less, the present figures do understate the position. You still find people who pay Italians in foreign currency, and Italians who then use it for their own purchases and trips abroad, as there are still severe currency restrictions and tax hazards.

Undoubtedly, international tourism has been expanding fast over the past 30 years. In 1950, 25 million tourists crossed the frontiers of the main tourist countries, while in 1978 the figure was 263 million.

Let us not, however, exaggerate, and take this figure too literally. The figures are almost accurate for those arriving by air, coach or sea; but they are inaccurate as regards arrivals by train, private car or motorcycle. For these categories estimates are made by the frontier police and the rail companies.

Moreover, visits for very brief stays are one thing, and touring holidays are another. But how are the so-called excursionists—or day trippers—to be distinguished from the tourists classes as *stanziali*, who occupy a room for at least one

night? To some extent, the increase in the number of visitors is swollen by the fact that short trips by motorists have increased.

The figures for the number of days spent by foreigners in hotels and boarding houses, and in other accommodation are a little more reliable, though not totally accurate. The figures for Italy are based on the hotel records; they do not show the full total, but the margin is probably a constant proportion.

The figure rose from 61 million hotel-days in 1968 to 81 million in 1977. The average increase is 32 per cent, but this is largely due to the rise in tourists from Germany. These increased by 50 per cent over the period whereas American visitors increased by 7 per cent and French and English visitors by 4 per cent.

If we take some of the nations just mentioned, and look at the five large tourist countries of the Mediterranean (Italy, Spain, Greece, Yugoslavia and Portugal) we find that German tourists represent 40 per cent of the total hotel-days recorded for the five countries, but 70 per cent of the total for Italy. The British represent 10 per cent of the total for Italy, but 35 per cent of the total for the five countries. Americans represent 10 per cent of the Italian total and 20 per cent of the total for the Mediterranean.

One mystery of the tourist statistics is illustrated by a comparison between the number of hotel-days recorded for a given country, which should provide a good overall indicator of the way tourism is flowing, and that country's revenue from foreign tourists.

Italy, in 1977, reported a total of 80 million hotel-days from foreign tourists, and foreign currency receipts of \$4,700m. Spain, with a similar figure for use of hotels by foreign tourists—76 million hotel-days—shows a revenue of \$4,000m; the figures broadly agree, considering that holidaying in Spain is a little less expensive.

But Portugal, which shows a revenue of \$400m, reports barely 6,700,000 hotel-days; while Yugoslavia, whose revenue from tourism is twice that of Portugal, has 30 million hotel-days, nearly five times the Portuguese figure. Either foreign tourists in Yugoslavia spend little money or those in Portugal do not sleep in hotels.

Francesco Forte



Young people enjoy time off in Amalfi; but are they there just for the day?

# The Times Awards 1980



The Times Awards for the best advertisement of a company's results have aroused considerable interest since their introduction in 1974.

The categories in which awards will be made are listed here.

The conditions of entry remain unchanged.

The awards will follow the established pattern, namely:

- The Grand Prix, to be held for one year awarded to the entrant whose advertisement is, in the opinion of the judges, the best submitted, irrespective of category. The Grand Prix consists of a silver trophy, specially designed for The Times by Gordon Hodgson.
- First, second and third prizes for category winners. First prize is a beautiful sterling silver clock, based on The Times motif. Second and third placings each receive a commemorative silver medallion. All category awards will be made to both the winning advertiser and agent.

The Panel of Judges. The awards will be made by an independent panel of judges, selected for

their understanding of this specialised form of communication.

They will judge entries in accordance with the following criteria. An advertisement of a company's results, whether the Chairman's statement is or is not included in full or in abridged form, should:

- Attract the eye, by virtue of its design.
  - Be easy to read, by use of skilful typography.
  - Contain such information as prospective investors or professional advisers are likely to require, including details of the business carried on by the company.
  - Include, at the option of the advertiser, such illustrations, graphs, or diagrams as may be necessary to supplement (c) above.
  - Leave the reader with the impression that the company concerned would be a good one to do business with, to work for, or to invest in.
- Note: In the case of the categories 'Interim Results' and 'Preliminary Results' only criteria (a) to (d) will apply.

## Conditions of Entry

All entries are free, but must have appeared in the pages of The Times Business News during 1980.

The following are the categories in which awards will be made:

- Annual Results.
    - Colour or black and white. Half page or larger, or equivalent.
    - Colour or black and white. Less than half page or equivalent.
  - Interim Results. Colour or black and white. (All sizes.)
  - Preliminary Results. Colour or black and white. (All sizes.)
- The Judges will have the option of making at their absolute discretion, special awards the following.
- \*The best advertisement by an overseas company.
  - \*The best advertisement smaller than 20 cms x 4 cols.
  - \*The advertisement which makes the most significant contribution to new and imaginative thinking in financial advertising (without necessarily satisfying all the criteria for the Grand Prix or Category Winners).
- Presentation of the awards will be made early in 1981 and entries will be accepted up until December 31st 1980. They should take the form of art pulls of the same size in which they actually appeared in The Times, mounted on board, with a clear indication of the category in which they are to be judged.
- Six unmounted art pulls should also be provided for the use of the award judges.
- They should be sent to: A. Tollworth, Financial Advertisement Director, The Times Awards, The Times, Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Tel: 01-837 1234, Ext. 7696.

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## BRUISING EXPERIENCE

at the Brussels agreement accepted by the British though not yet by the German, the process by which it was reached can be seen. And pretty bad it is in fact, as a way of business it could hardly be. After all, the problem is British contributions seen as far back as the negotiations of 1970-71, he-Six handed Britain a stating that "should be able to handle the situation arising from the present Community enlarged Community, the demand that the institution of equitable solutions" were present words, for community had to be to the brink of destruction a solution was found. The issue had not been agreed from view during the final phase of British in 1974/75, during the Government's re-negotiation mechanism was under which a member of a below-average wealth could receive a partial of excessive contribution fact that this did not evoked no serious public until the long-expected arrived on the Community doorstep in 1979, when mission was asked to prepare on the subject. It that Britain's net budget had risen from 1976 to £625m in 1978 £780m in 1979, and was to reach £1,100m in 1980, at that point the started ringing, public was alerted and Mrs went into battle, who countered the first demand of £350m at the Dublin last December. When it has been warfare, and nobody emerged. Mrs Thatcher's tone, strident, her tactics poor, recognized her partners and

stirred up British opinion against the Community in a way that was neither wise nor necessary. But the essential justice of her case should have been more quickly obvious to her partners. They were slow to take her seriously. Had they been quicker, compromise could have been reached earlier and more amicably, with less damage to public confidence in the Community. There must be a better way.

That said, the compromise agreement itself is reasonable. The welter of conflicting figures used in argument can be explained partly by the fact that slightly different exchange rates are used in London and Brussels, partly by the fact that calculations are based on estimates by the Commission of future contributions, which may prove erroneous, and partly by the fact that some people have been feeding into the equation the higher farm prices agreed at Brussels and the estimated annual benefit of £100m a year from the new agreement on sheepmeat. However, the principles of the agreement are clear enough, and the Government's figures must be the basis of discussion for the time being.

The principle is that there is a ceiling on British contributions for 1980 and 1981 but there is also a trapdoor in the ceiling with a cushion behind it. Using the Government's figures the ceiling is £370m for 1980 and £440m for 1981, but if the Commission's estimates are exceeded the trapdoor opens and British contributions rise through the ceiling to meet a cushion provided by a risk-sharing formula. This obliges Britain to pay a quarter of any excess in 1980 and somewhat more on a sliding scale in 1981. This is not at all bad even though it is not what Mrs Thatcher demanded at the outset and is balanced by the slightly higher food prices which will follow from higher farm

prices—but these should not be exaggerated in the general climate of inflation.

The most important part of the package, as Sir Ian Gilmour told the House yesterday, "is the commitment of the Council to review the development of Community policies and the operation of the budget. This, together with the restraints imposed by the one per cent (VAT) ceiling, will enable us to press for lasting reforms which will, among other things, resolve the British budgetary problem. This review offers an opportunity which has never been available before..." Yes, but will the opportunity be taken? On past performance the Community still has a lot to learn about achieving lasting reforms.

The best hope is that the bruising experience of recent months will indeed have a salutary effect on all concerned and enable the nine to move on to the wider issues before it. Certainly it seems likely to have established the principle that contributions to the Community budget should not lurch out of all reasonable proportion to the wealth of the country concerned. It should also have stimulated thinking on how to resolve disputes in future without such lengthy and bloody battles.

As for Britain, the agreement should take a little of the heat out of the debate on the costs and benefits of British membership. Yesterday's questions in the House divided largely along party lines although the real feeling was cut across them. From now on, however, while the left wing will keep up its attacks, Tory critics of the Community will have less ammunition and more reason to observe the constraints of loyalty. With a bit of luck, too, public opinion will slowly shed some of the bitterness towards our European partners which has built up this year.

## COURSE TO VIOLENCE ON THE WEST BANK

not know for certain, who is responsible for yesterday's terrorism against Arabs in Israeli-occupied West in view of the choice of the three most out-mayors not so far deplored the population of Hebrew five Israeli settlers killed on May 2—there is a whelming presumption they were the work of extremists.

will naturally see such as part and parcel of occupation policies. Equally naturally, will see them as the actions of an official lunatic fringe. In Avneri, the leading man in Parliament and as of Israel's small but peace camp, has come attacks to those who support the Organisation de Secrétaire (OAS) in the of French Algeria. But parison, as Mr Avneri would probably be the admit, is not fully exact. S expressed the desperate people who saw themselves betrayed by their own. Their violence was as much against General le and his supporters as the Algerians.

There is a group exists in Israel, prominent among the Bank settlers, which Mr Begin as a traitor he agreed to withdraw settlements in Sinai and followed the phrase "autonomy" to be included Camp David agreement; may well be that the who carried out yesterday's such opinions. areas de Gaulle genuinely working his devious way, Algerian independence, no indication at all that

Mr Begin is working his way towards withdrawal from the West Bank. On the contrary, his Government is actively pressing ahead with Jewish settlement there. Its soldiers and officials have been generously cooperating with the settlers' movement, Gush Emunim; and while Arab violence against the settlers is immediately met with draconian collective punishments and administrative deportation of local leaders, without even the shadow of legal process, violence by the settlers against Arabs—an increasingly common phenomenon in recent months—is not followed by any convincing effort to apprehend or punish the culprits.

In these circumstances it is not surprising that the Arabs hold the government responsible for acts of violence against them, just as it is not surprising that United Nations forces in Lebanon hold Israel responsible for the constant harassment to which they are subjected by Major Haddad's troops, given the abundant logistical support which the latter receive from Israel and the frequently visible presence of uniformed Israelis in their area. The Israeli ambassador, in a letter on this page, attacks our Middle East correspondent for reporting what some United Nations soldiers have come to suspect about Israeli activities and intentions. Yet he did not report these things as fact, and it is surely something worthy of report that such attitudes have come to be common within the peacekeeping force, even among soldiers from nations not known for any *a priori* hostility to Israel.

Both on the West Bank and in Lebanon Israel has ample opportunity to improve her reputation by pursuing different policies. In Lebanon she could withdraw

her support from Major Haddad and let the United Nations force get on with its job of policing the area against Palestinian guerrillas and restoring it to the sovereignty of the Lebanese government. It would be very much in her interests to do so. On the West Bank she could call a halt to further settlement on Arab land and enforce the law much more strictly against her own citizens. She could allow the exiled mayors to return home as twice requested by the United Nations Security Council; seek, through them, a genuine dialogue with the population. The events of the last few weeks will not have made that any easier, but they have certainly not made it less necessary.

There will not be peace in the Middle East until Israelis and Palestinians recognize each other as people with a right to an independent existence, in an independent state, if they so choose. At the moment Israel still refuses to entertain the idea of a Palestinian state, and the Palestinians—if the communiqué issued by last week's Fatah congress is to be taken seriously—are still dedicated to the idea of dismantling the Israeli state. Remove the rhetoric, and each emerges as bent on the other's destruction.

Palestinians have to recognize that Israeli Jews are attached to their state and will not give it up. Their past sufferings amply justify them in that determination. Israelis have to recognize that most Palestinian Arabs are now similarly attached to the Palestine Liberation Organization—the only representative they have on the international stage. Anyone who has the opportunity of talking to either should do so, with a view to persuading them to accept the other.

## of the disabled

Jack Ashley, CH, MP for Trent, South (Labour) and Norman, MP for Exeter (Liberal)

All Party Disablement s anxious to preserve the the Chronically Sick and Persons Act 1970 (CSDP) is concerned at the way al authorities are making their spending.

CSDP Act required local les to find out the number led people in the area, their needs and provide for ds through services such a helps, meals on wheels, d adaptations to homes, es and holidays. It is these social services which help people and their families independent lives within munity rather than being into residential homes or wards often at greater and through demoralization -ression.

1970 disabled people have a great deal because of p Act. Today we have a which is much more "open" -disabled—open both in physical accessibility and the change in attitude to -disabled people. They have a greater independence of improvements in their conditions and quality of life specially designed and housing, personal aid, holidays and improved public buildings, and, just rant, through the psychosocial that comes when they are seen as rights and not charity.

However, right from the start there have been problems with the working of the CSDP Act. The biggest problem, which has caused the wide variation between local authorities in the provision of services so that, to a large extent, the quality of life of a disabled person depends on "geographical luck". In the present economic situation this problem is becoming worse.

The Government has called for a 3.32 per cent overall reduction in public expenditure for 1980-81 but 96.5 per cent, £91 million, reduction in the personal social services. Government ministers have asked local authorities to protect services to the elderly and disabled but the surveys of the Association of Directors of Social Services show that these services are suffering from the cuts to a greater extent than services in other areas. Home helps, aids and holidays are easy targets for quick savings whilst increased charges add an extra burden to elderly and disabled people already hit by the general rise in prices, VAT, fuel and transport.

There may be divisions of opinion amongst members of the APDG about the Government's overall economic policy but all agree that services under the CSDP Act must be protected. For many years the APDG has argued that there should be a specific allocation within the Rate Support Grant for spending on the elderly and disabled and that the Government should ensure that local authorities fully carry out their responsibilities to these people.

For these reasons the APDG supports the Act Now Campaign to defend the CSDP Act which is orga-

nizing a mass lobby of Parliament by disabled and able-bodied people on June 11. The aim of the lobby is to draw the attention of MPs and the public to the way services are being cut and ask that steps be taken to protect the Act and ensure it is fully implemented.

The APDG urges all disabled people to write to their MP asking to see him on June 11 to talk about how important the Act is to them. The 1970 CSDP Act was a big breakthrough for disabled people but there is still much to be done. 1981 is International Year of Disabled People and time for another big push otherwise we are in danger of returning to the situation before 1970 when disabled people were second class citizens, out of sight and out of mind. We must make sure it will not be "backwards into the '80s for disabled people".

JACK ASHLEY, Chairman, JOHN HANNAM, Secretary, All Party Disablement Group, House of Commons, SW1. May 30.

## By any other name

From Mrs Norma Simmons

Sir, As a footnote to Mr Leonard Miles's letter (May 31) it might be of interest to recall that after the war, some of the leading French chiefs tried to change the name of the pudding called Bavaiois to Moscovite.

Their efforts met with the same ill success as the attempt to de-baptise Vichyssoise. Yours faithfully, NORMA SIMMONS, 7 Stanhope Place, W2. May 31.

## Tensions in the New Hebrides

From the Subdean of Lincoln

Sir, When Chief Minister Walter Lini brought his delegation to Lincoln in March it was clear then that the deterioration of the situation in Santo and Tanna continued. In Port Vila in the middle of February, I heard Father Lini in the House of Assembly tell of the frustrations his government experienced with the paralysis in maintaining law and order in Santo which resulted from the mutual distrust between French and British administrations. However, there are several aspects to the situation.

First, Jimmy Stephens is not a new phenomenon. Since my first visit to the New Hebrides in 1973 he has been shaking spears and raising flags of one kind and another. That he is being used by yet another group stirring trouble in the waters of peace is not a surprise. What remains incomprehensible is the hardly unwitting complicity for chaos that the French and British appear to have made.

Secondly, any pretence at this time by the French that the time is not ripe for independence can only be interpreted as a symptom of the kind of collusion with the French faction which has made patient men and women to a point of exasperation. It is not too much to say that the British and French tensions in the New Hebrides are a veneer for much longer standing rivalries and ought not to be allowed to confuse the issue much longer. If, as in Papua New Guinea, Lini's government after independence determines on a richer provincial texture of administration, it will be a policy of their making.

Thirdly, Britain has agreed to a budgetary and aid programme which does not meet the highest expectations of the New Hebrideans. Nevertheless, the time for further debate on that must come with an independent government in the New Hebrides. In the meantime here may well wish to press for more generous grants. Perhaps now that Common Market tensions ease Britain will be a little firmer with the French in its discharge of a shared responsibility. It shares with that nation. One trusts that the New Hebridean interests have not been too overshadowed by that larger issue.

Chief Minister Lini has been greatly vexed by agitation in both Tanna and Santo since winning a sweeping majority in the elections of last November. Firm and resolute action by the metropolitan powers has been lacking and indeed the British seemed impotent in the face of uncontrolled provocation. The time has come for firm action now to ensure the swift and sure transition of power to the New Hebridean government of a united New Hebridean nation.

Yours sincerely, REX DAVIS, The Subdeanery, Lincoln. May 31.

## 'Sus' law arrests

From Police Sergeant Peter MacLeod

Sir, You state (leader, May 24) that the law of attempted theft... could be used more often than it is...

This area of the law is more complicated than most people imagine. It is an unenviable position of having to unravel the decisions in such cases as *Partridge v Williams*, *Wainwright v Town*; having then to try to distinguish these from earlier cases, and to teach my understanding, or lack of it, to young police officers.

As *R v Hussein* demonstrated, even judges may err in this field. You continue, "Sus" is charged... because it is easier to obtain a conviction."

Perhaps it is easier because courts are less likely to be confused by the law and are more able to concentrate on the facts of the case. I am, Sir, Yours etc, PETER MACLEOD, 78 Portland Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham.

## Doctors' pay award

From Dr P. B. C. Matthews, FRS

Sir, Lord Taylor (May 30) unwisely highlights the problem of doctors in the National Health Service by using obsolete figures. The highest consultant salaries (with top merit award) are now about £37,000 rather than the £21,000 which his recent letter is to do this and aid a magnificent job. The Swedish publisher Almqvist & Wiksell produced a beautiful book in time for the Congress and in spite of the industrial troubles which had afflicted the country in the preceding two weeks. The Congress itself turned a spotlight on "Unfreedom to Publish", castigating countries such as the USSR, Soviet Africa, Mozambique and Czechoslovakia. A Portuguese publisher called the action of the Soviet authorities in banning some 40 American and British titles from last September's Moscow Book Fair a "provocation", and the delegates were informed that the French Publishers Association had suggested that members of the IPA take no part in future book fairs

in the USSR unless free to do so without censorship. A letter was received from the banned Czech writer, Ludvík Vaculík, appealing to the world's publishers to help him and his many persecuted colleagues (who, it should be said, include the majority of the finest novelists, poets and playwrights in Czechoslovakia) by taking seriously the typed volumes of his *Padlock Publications* which circulate in Prague in perhaps a few dozen copies and by considering them for publication through the free press.

At the end of the Congress last Thursday it was agreed to try and set up "Freedom to Publish" committees in the 42 member countries of the IPA; to send an observer to the Madrid Conference to be held in November to monitor adherence to the human rights provisions of the Helsinki Accords; to commend far, that is, the unofficial Polish publisher, NOWA and its director, Miroslaw Chojcicki, urging the Polish authorities to follow his recent release from jail by that of his colleague, Bogdan Grzesiak; and to recommend to the International Committee of the IPA that the first Per A. Sjögren Award (named after the publishing President and to be presented every four years at the organization's congress-

es) be given to Ludvík Vaculík's *Padlock Publications* in Prague as "the publisher who has done the most courageous and effective job in protecting freedom of expression during the previous four years".

Enough, there, one might have thought, to warrant a few lines in at least one British newspaper. Incredibly enough, as far as I could tell on my return from Stockholm (and despite the best efforts of the *Times* correspondent there and myself) not a single word about all this has appeared in the London press. (The one exception is *The Times Literary Supplement*, for whom I am writing a report.) Being an editor myself who is occasionally confronted by an irate author demanding to know why such and such an article has not appeared I have, I hope, some sympathy with other people's space problems—yet I find it difficult to understand the lack of interest in NOWA and its director, Miroslaw Chojcicki, urging the Polish authorities to follow his recent release from jail by that of his colleague, Bogdan Grzesiak; and to recommend to the International Committee of the IPA that the first Per A. Sjögren Award (named after the publishing President and to be presented every four years at the organization's congress-

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Tactics at Iranian Embassy siege

From Mr Claud Morris

Sir, In the climate of continuous euphoria since the Iranian Embassy siege, now encouraged by last week's outpouring of "quickie" books, one has hesitated to raise awkward questions. However, this letter is prompted by sight of an offering from William Safire in the *International Herald Tribune* of June 1 which asked "Why no probe of that US Rescue raid flop?" May one ask the same question of London's rescue-raid triumph? The real and unanswered question was touched on by John Le Carré in an article in the Sunday press (*The Observer*) of June 1, asking whether it was necessary for the SAS to go in at all. Le Carré makes the point surely worth further investigation even at this late date. Why did the police tactic fail? What turned negotiations sour?

Are we not all of us, concerned with the handling of or reaction to any future terrorist attempts? Many who spend a good deal of time visiting Arab and Third World embassies would dislike being trapped inside without some assurance that all peaceful approaches would be exhaustively and imaginatively explored before Mrs Thatcher again OKs the sending in of the SAS. The point is of some concern to the 112 diplomatic premises in the Royal Palace, Kensington and Chelsea, plus their neighbours, and the taxpayer who must face the bill in any future destruction of property.

Many suggestions were made to the police at the time of the Iranian siege. Some of these were doubtless ignored because the police, one believes, know their work. But one suggestion came at the instance of a small group of Arab, British and American journalists. The feeling was that publicity was the gunmen's aim. Funds were organized so that a full page advertisement stating the case of the Arabistan nationalists could be published

## Legal curbs on picketing

From Mr Michael Shaw, MP for Scarborough (Conservative)

Sir, I read with interest the correspondence in your columns about secondary action.

Both Mr Campbell (May 27) and Dr Napier (May 29) deal in expert terms with what might be thought to be clear to them, but may not be so well known to most laymen, is the very wide range of secondary action which could certainly be taken with impunity if clause 16 of the Employment Bill became law.

If any firm with which I happened to have a contract for the supply of goods or services had a dispute with its workers, then, though I had no dispute with my own workers, nor they with me, they could be organized to take secondary action against me, which could consist of anything from blocking or of picketing at my premises for the specific purpose of preventing or disrupting the performance of my contract with the employer in dispute—and I should not be able to pursue my common law rights of injunction or damages, nor my employees, however damaging to either or both of us that action might be.

Of course, it is even more alarming, as Mr Campbell asserts, Dr Napier does not deny and the TUC working paper appears to recognize, even more remote parties would also still find themselves deprived of the right to sue (whatsoever the damage they suffered), provided the action was organized so as to bring it within the terms of the clause.

Surely the undoubted consequences, as I have outlined them, call for much more immediate discussion than they have had so far. It cannot be right at any time to give such powers to anyone at the

## Passion Play sources

From Professor G. D. Kilpatrick

Sir, May I add some footnotes to Mr Clifford Longley's article, "Oberammergau, end of the line for biblical literalism," in *The Times* today (May 26)?

First, he writes, "As popular myth, without explanation, the Gospel account of the Passion can barely escape the charge of sentimentalism." While I may recognize, for example, that Mark's account has its difficulties we may hesitate to describe it as "popular myth".

Secondly, can we speak loosely of the Gospel in this matter? In this connexion Mr Longley quotes, "His blood be upon our heads and our children," which occurs only in Matthew (xxviii. 25). From this and his other allusions to the Gospel we may infer that he has Matthew principally in mind. This is important as Matthew has the most anti-Jewish account of the Passion, and subsequent presentations of the story. Here Mr Longley has really shown us the nub of the problem. As long as the

issue of anti-Semitism is bound to cause trouble.

Thirdly, if we follow Mark's account, we may think some of Cardinal Ratzinger's remarks have this justification, that it seems that it was on the orders of the Roman governor and on the initiative of the Jewish authorities that Jesus was crucified. The student of the Gospel accounts will be concerned principally to try to find out what happened, not to exonerate Romans or Jews. As Mr Roke Mearns notes in the same issue of *The Times*, "You can't change history."

Fourthly, the "end of the line for the tradition of biblical literalism" sounds optimistic. As long as we have liturgical revisers introducing marks like "This is the body of the Lord" indiscriminately after Old and New Testament lessons in the liturgy, we must be prepared for more biblical literalism.

Yours faithfully, G. D. KILPATRICK, 27 Lashbury Road, Oxford. May 26.

Oberammergau Passion Play depends in the main on Matthew the issue of anti-Semitism is bound to cause trouble. Thirdly, if we follow Mark's account, we may think some of Cardinal Ratzinger's remarks have this justification, that it seems that it was on the orders of the Roman governor and on the initiative of the Jewish authorities that Jesus was crucified. The student of the Gospel accounts will be concerned principally to try to find out what happened, not to exonerate Romans or Jews. As Mr Roke Mearns notes in the same issue of *The Times*, "You can't change history."

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Yours faithfully, G. D. KILPATRICK, 27 Lashbury Road, Oxford. May 26.

## Israeli intentions in Lebanon

From the Ambassador of Israel

Sir, I have for some days now read with growing incredulity Robert Fisk's articles on the situation in South Lebanon. Rarely have I read anywhere so tendentious a piece of journalism. For purposes of brevity I shall limit myself to Mr Fisk's most recent contribution in *The Times* of May 30 "The major who makes life a misery for the UN".

Towards the end of his piece Mr Fisk writes: "Other United Nations officers take a darker view [of Israeli intentions with regard to southern Lebanon]. They recall that an old Zionist plan submitted to the 1919 peace conference showed an Israeli state almost as far north as the Lebanese city of Sidon. They believe the Israelis want instability in Southern Lebanon and there is a theory current in United Nations headquarters that the Israeli army's Northern Command would like to reoccupy Southern Lebanon."

It is beyond my understanding how a paper such as *The Times* could permit itself to lend its auspices to such a collection of malicious insinuations. And it is with the deepest regret that I find myself compelled to point out the following possibilities: either *The Times* is a newspaper capable of serving as a vehicle for barrackroom gossip or else that, when it comes to all things Israeli, *The Times* harbours at least as much prejudice as it attributes to Israel and, furthermore, the manner in which *The Times* has seen fit to repeat in print a piece of hysterical historical nonsense picked up in a United Nations barrack in South Lebanon, when there is not the slightest evidence of its veracity?

How else, may I ask of you and of your readers, is one to interpret the manner in which *The Times* has seen fit to repeat in print a piece of hysterical historical nonsense picked up in a United Nations barrack in South Lebanon, when there is not the slightest evidence of its veracity?

Yours faithfully, CLAUD MORRIS, 15a Lowndes Street, SW1. June 1.

expense of persons, employers and employees alike, who are not parties to the dispute. But, if now given, how difficult it would be for the Government to then complain (let alone legislate as a matter of emergency) if the powers were used, for instance, in support of an extreme claim during the next pay round. Those using the powers would be merely acting to ensure that they were doing no more than using the very special position knowingly given to them.

There is still time to change this, but only if the true effects of clause 16 are now clearly and quickly understood.

Yours faithfully, MICHAEL SHAW, House of Commons. May 30.

## An old friend

From Captain L. B. Rothwell

Sir, My sympathies go to Messrs Robertson (the marmalade people) from whom it appears (report, May 30) there is a section of the populace demanding the removal of their "golliwog" mascot.

I am not in the least racist, but surely it has come to a pretty pass when immigrants are demanding that we delete a very old word from the Oxford Dictionary of English.

As a child I loved my golliwog, which, incidentally, was made from a stuffed black sock with buttons for his eyes and a strip of red ribbon for his laughing mouth; he was my companion during childhood nightmares.

For Heaven's sake, please allow us another 100 years to keep a little of our tradition. Carry on Robertsons. Sincerely yours, L. B. ROTHWELL, 48 Upper Brook Street, W1.

## Milestone in Europe

From Mr Frank Paton

Sir, The acceptance of the Brussels agreement by the British Government is a major milestone in the evolution of the Community. It has demonstrated yet again the maxim that "in Europe all things are possible except leaving the Community". The last vestige of a possibility that Britain might attempt to withdraw is finally dismissed and you are right to say (May 31) that they have taken seriously the dangers of a serious crisis in Europe.

Britain was welcomed into the Community in 1972 particularly because it was expected that we would bring with the council of Europe a unique stature, rare diplomatic experience and worldwide contacts which would supplement the proven success of the economic Community. So far we have disappointed our friends in Europe with hesitancy and uncertainty about our European future.

Now that the financial burden of our membership and our moral obligation to New Zealand are respected, it is our duty, in return, to demonstrate our enthusiasm and leadership in working with the Community to create a united Europe that is able to provide its own people with a secure, confident and challenging future and play a full part in helping less fortunate nations develop their economies and the quality of life of their people.

This surely is the ideal behind the generous settlement accorded to us by our partners in the European Community.

Yours faithfully, FRANK PATON, Snodcombe House, Enmore, Bridgwater, Somerset. June 2.

## Creeping socialism

From Mr B. H. Farmer

Sir, Sir Keith Joseph is reported as having referred to "the bindweed of state power". But Edward Step's *Wayside and Woodland Blossoms* tells us that the bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*) not only has perennial roots and fragrant flowers but is "a careful, thrifty plant".

Yours faithfully, B. H. FARMER, St John's College, Cambridge. May 30.







# Fashion

by  
Prudence Glynn

anxious as always to report what people actually wearing as well as the batty and unaffordable ce of fashion, I repaired recently to a fashion show by Debenhams for the wives of chartered accountants. My motives were mixed.

I wanted to see what Debenhams deemed appropriate for the wives of chartered accountants might be to be wearing, then I wanted to find out what the ought they ought to be wearing and thirdly to test is that dress is purely a reflection of the society ears it.

ual, I shall begin at the end of this preamble. loes still exist a strong need for conformity. ng on your rank in the company, it is clear what it or might not wear. I actually thought that if the ny accountant were too smart I might suspect that and was fiddling the books, or overcharging me services. It is therefore obviously important for to strike the right note. Did the wives mind? Not ictly charming ones I sat with.

ins of deliberate emancipation, a very sure know- what was required for what, and just what they pared to pay. You do still need a hat it seems, for occasions, so now is the moment to reissue my advice on headgear. Hats this year, particularly e Races in the middle of the month. The crown is very shallow, the brim three inches wide, the gentle tilt, as worn by Princess Marina in 1936. ou really are going to wear them often, do not or of money. There are charming hats about at £10, but the whole secret of making them look e is to take them home and immediately remove lesome trimmings.

r is always more chic, understatement and the hardest to achieve. On no account ever have de from the same material as your dress.

re a Big Company wife and £75 was my going price ening dress to grace an occasion without causing a spashetti and margarine in the household or a w with *pater familias* I know what I would choose. g by Jean Allen. Lovely Jean, in business now ars, and turning our smashing, flattering frocks ll all over the country at just about that price. er new daywear, too, particularly the more dressy r late day or special occasions. I think that I have d recognizable value before. Well, here it is again.

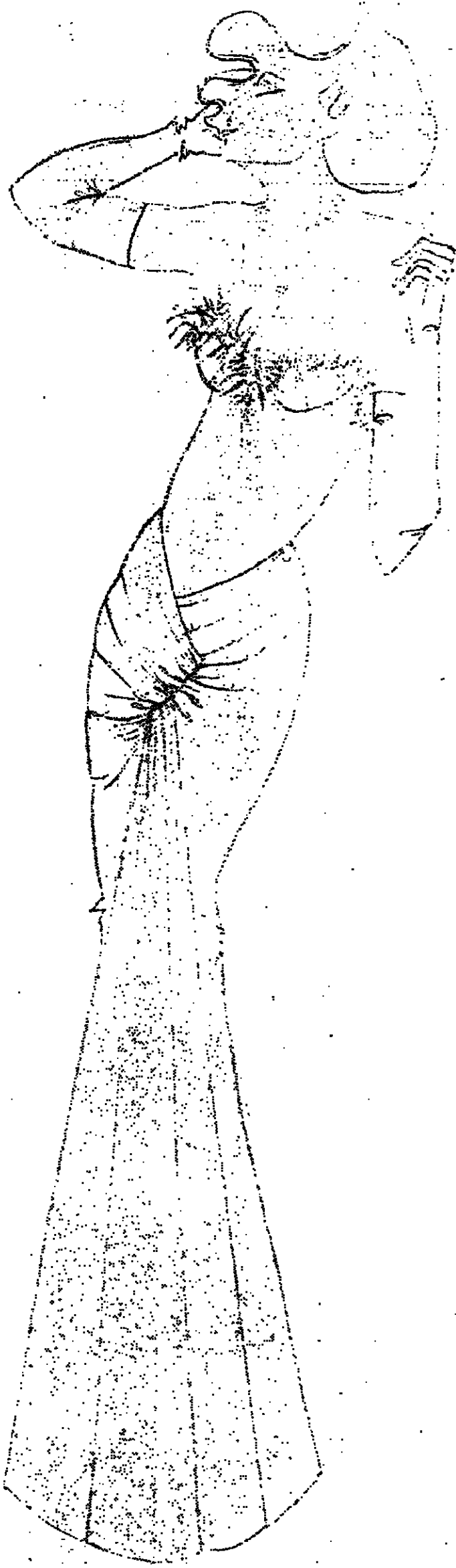
■ This is the time of year when hearts beat high and prospects beat low for the all-too-many students exiting the design schools. Passionate as ever about our talent, our originality, our unique contribution for the saturated world market of fashion, I have begun my tour of the end of year showings with Liverpool Polytechnic.

Textile development being now crucial to the survival of the industry, I equally commend Esther Woodmansterne for a most imaginative use of latex. She drops blobs of the stuff on to knitting, multicoloured, looking like a combination of scaling wax and gum drops. Stephanie Ward makes the most marvellous knit designs, on the diagonal with ravishing bits of cobweb gap to show just a slight suggestion of sheerness with his usual wisdom, Christopher England of Jonathan Thorp has nabbed her.

Then there is Carole Anne Courteney doing Rhinemaiden ombre prints and adding bits of chisel to get the effect right, fanfango fun by Heidi Kure with a great use of Pittards glove leather, magic knits, which is what the American market seeks from us by Marianne Sandhu. And then there is Sandra Thornton, the Jacques Fath of 1980 making the most stunning, naughty, sexy black dresses.

Oh what an uplift. Perhaps the British textile industry will survive after all.

Right: Sandra Thornton's soft crepe dress, with strapless bodice and marabou trimmed top.



Mini, midi, maximo, get it wrong and out you go. Or do you any longer? While the hot-house goings-on were proceeding in Paris, I thought it might be a good idea to picture what that bastion of chic and mystique in terms of style is wearing. The photographs speak for themselves. All English and American inhibitions should be dumped at once for the true fact is that the Parisiennes are no better (nor no worse) dressed than all the rest of us. They, too, are confused by length, baffled by bulk and on the whole seem to have opted for wear what you like and to hedges with St Laurent. The sole common denominator, I could see, was the high-heeled shoes. Wear them with trousers, minis, maxis, midis, but the pointed toe and the parquet demolisher are with us again.



Left: The mini and the rough-tough look. The dark jacket with its capapece topstitching could be a courrage. ■ Right: The safe, Queen Mum look. Below, left to right: Maxi and the lovely muddy ethnic look. ■ The mini with a swirl. ■ Here we go ■ Prey or predator. Hissed at the collections stalking the jungle streets.



Photographs by Jean-Claude Fingenwald

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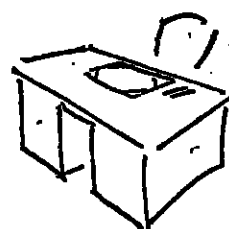
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THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

Saudis ready to increase oil price by \$4 a barrel to achieve unity within Opec

By Nicholas Hirst, Energy Correspondent

Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil exporter, is prepared to put up its prices by a further \$4 to \$5 a barrel at the meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) in Algiers next week.

Authoritative sources said yesterday that the kingdom would once again attempt to bring order back to Opec's pricing structure which has been in disarray since cutbacks in Iranian production after the fall of the Shah.

The offer to raise prices to \$32 would be made on condition that other Opec members agree to the setting of a new official market price from which quality and freight differentials could be calculated. This would mean member states would not follow the Saudi rise with further increases of their own and the North African producers might have to trim their price slightly.

If the play works, it will provide a base for the introduction of a system of automatic pricing worked out by Opec's long term strategy committee, chaired by Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi oil minister.

Petrol prices would rise again, with Mobil, Texaco and Esso, which take up to a half of their United Kingdom requirements from Saudi Arabia, adding up to 3p per gallon of four star.

This increase would be in addition to the present round of price rises sparked off by the \$2 a barrel increase in crude costs made throughout Opec

during the last couple of weeks. Shell raised its prices by up to 3p a gallon at the pumps at a fortnight. The earlier increase was of 2p a gallon.

In return for an agreement to a unified price structure, it is thought Saudi Arabia will offer to cut back its own production, now running at 9.5 million barrels a day, by either 500,000 or one million barrels a day. It is far from clear, however, whether this new attempt at unification will work.

Saudi Arabian experts are convinced that, as the summer progresses, a glut of oil will develop. There is a fall in consumption of around four million barrels a day during summer compared with demand in the winter. World stocks are at record levels and demand is more than satisfied, although Iran is exporting only a fifth of what it did under the Shah.

The Saudis believe that unless Opec presents a unified front, prices will fall. Their offer of a production cut would help to curtail a potential glut on the market. It is, production within Opec is running between two and three million barrels a day lower than in the final quarter of last year—and allow the creation of a floor price for the long term strategy's indexing system.

But the high prices being demanded by the Algerians, Libyans and Nigerians will not be given up easily, and neither will the premium prices

demanding by Kuwait on part of its production.

Iran presents a problem with its demands for prices which, with premiums, take its oil to more than \$35 a barrel. Its output is now small, and intransigent by one member country might be ignored by the others.

The spot market augurs well for success. The latest round of increases of \$2 a barrel, which was sparked off by a \$2 rise by Saudi Arabia to \$28, has not been reflected by a rise in spot market prices. Spot and the higher government selling prices with premium are now roughly in line.

Member states may also be influenced by a desire to achieve unanimity before the second summit meeting of Opec leaders fixed for Baghdad in November. It is unlikely that the desire to be good hosts will influence the hard-headed Algerians.

Saudi Arabia is anxious to regain the initiative as the natural leader of Opec which it lost when the Iranian cutbacks neutralized the use of its spare capacity. Its first attempt at creating a new price structure was before the Caracas meeting in December when it raised its prices from \$18 to \$26. It then tried a further \$2 rise early in the new year.

Its last \$2 increase appears not to have been intended as an attempt to coordinate a new unified structure but merely to get a better price for Saudi Arabian crude, which for 18 months has lagged behind other producers.

Unions say 10,000 jobs could be lost in motor components companies 2,000 redundancies feared at Lucas

By Clifford Webb, Midlands Industrial Correspondent

The motor industry's world-wide recession is beginning to bite deeper into the job prospects of British component companies. The latest to be hit are the auto-electric factories of Lucas Industries which tomorrow is expected to tell the unions that 2,000 workers will have to be made redundant at eleven plants in the west Midlands.

With motor industry supply schedules cut by as much as 30 per cent and not expected to recover for two years, the component makers are trimming their labour forces in line with their depleted order books.

In recent weeks, GKN, Tube Investments, Wipac, Bredent, Robbery Owen, and Dunlop have announced job cuts affecting over 2,000 west Midlands workers. Local union officials predict that this figure could reach 10,000 before next winter.

Even without the present recession, prospects for British component companies have been looking increasingly gloomy as imported cars continue to increase their penetration of the United Kingdom market.

With a growing number of foreign-made components being fitted to British-built cars, it is now estimated that the actual United Kingdom content of the 1.5 million cars forecast for sale here this year will be only 35 per cent.

Lucas made a first half loss of 1.8m on its United Kingdom operations and, overall profits for the six months ended January 31 were a mere £12.3m on a turnover of £567m.

The grim news from Lucas's motor plants is partly offset by the improved fortunes of its aerospace company. A little over two years ago it was planning to close five factories and make 2,000 of its 12,000 employees redundant. Under pressure from the unions and

the Government, management reluctantly curtailed the closures and redundancies.

Now Lucas Aerospace, the largest aircraft component manufacturer outside the United States, is recruiting again and working flat out to meet £30m orders which will keep its factories busy for at least the next two years.

A Lucas Aerospace executive said last night: "The aerospace market worldwide is now running at around £13,500m a year as the airlines are being forced to replace their ageing, thirsty aircraft. There is more than double what it was in late 1977-78."

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British Shipbuilders wins Chinese orders

From Michael Bailey, Athens, June 2

British Shipbuilders has won orders for six ships worth £55m from Far East owners, including two for the Republic of China, it was disclosed here today.

The two vessels for China, 15,000-ton SD 14s worth about £10m, marked a breakthrough after several years' patient marketing effort and held out the promise of substantial future orders to come, a British Shipbuilders spokesman said.

The remaining orders are for two 26,000-ton bulk carriers, to be built, like the China ships, by Austin & Pickersill in the North-east and two 65,000-ton Panamax bulk carriers, to be built by Gorn on the Clyde, all for undisclosed Far East owners.

They bring BS's total orders in the past few months to 42 ships amounting to 400,000 tons, almost the target agreed with the unions last autumn worth £350m and should give job security in most yards until the middle of next year, when BS expects a general upturn in orders. But some yards are still in the process of being taken over by the Mersey and Scotts of Greenock.

The new orders were taken against a fierce competition from Japan and Europe at a price on which BS "expects to break even."

On the China order Mr Derek Kimber, chairman of Austin & Pickersill, said: "We have been working on this for four years with Chinese delegations to London and the yard, and visits to Peking and Hongkong."

OECD chief predicts a short recession

From Peter Norman, Paris, June 2

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) believes that the western industrial world is entering a recession, but expects that it will prove shallow and short-lived, lasting no more than a few months.

Speaking on the eve of a two-day meeting of the OECD council at ministerial level, Mr Emile van Lennep, the organization's secretary-general, said he had "good hopes" that the OECD area would weather the sharp oil price rises of the past 18 months more successfully than the oil crisis of 1973.

Mr van Lennep said that the oil price increases, which he predicted would be around 10 per cent, would have to be accepted as a necessary evil. He said that the OECD area would weather the sharp oil price rises of the past 18 months more successfully than the oil crisis of 1973.

He said that the OECD area would weather the sharp oil price rises of the past 18 months more successfully than the oil crisis of 1973.

Despite the clear onset of recession in the United States, OECD officials believe that member countries could still show a real growth rate of around one per cent this year compared with 1979.

Positive factors cited by officials in the OECD's Paris headquarters are signs that the corporate profitability is holding up better than after the first oil crisis while the current account balance of payments deficit in the OECD area is concentrated this year in countries such as West Germany and Japan, which are strong enough economically to take the strain.

However, the ministers are expected to cast a worried look over the state of the developing world in the wake of the past year's oil price increases.

Mr van Lennep said that the meeting tomorrow will discuss how the industrialized world can minimize the impact of the oil price rises on the growth rate of the less developed countries. He said the OECD countries should keep their markets open to products from developing countries and the newly industrializing countries even at a time of low growth and high unemployment in the west.

Dr Friedman says Fed controls were 'a serious mistake'

From Frank Vogl, New Orleans, June 2

Dr Milton Friedman, the Nobel Prize winning economist, gave a warning today that the United States faced a "relatively severe recession".

The recession would last throughout this year and it could be as grave as the 1974 recession, the worst since the Second World War. The Carter Administration, he said, just "has no economic policy".

There are no soft options for Britain or the United States, except policies that directly attack inflation by reducing public spending and monetary growth. He added that although the Federal Reserve Board was alone in the United States in halting inflation, its mid-range credit controls were a serious mistake and should be immediately eliminated.

Monetary policies were at the centre of debate today before the chairman of the 55 largest American banks and the chairman of the biggest bank in the world, the International Monetary Conference.

Dr Friedman was scathing in his criticism of central and commercial bankers but his views did not go unchallenged. He was swift to note that monetary policy alone could not deal with all of today's economic difficulties.

He asserted that most central banks were merely paying lip service to the idea of money stock control by announcing money growth targets. They were not adapting their operational procedures to ensure that the targets were attained.

The United States is "a particularly egregious example of the contrast between talk and action". Dr Friedman said.



Dr Milton Friedman: "no soft options" for Britain or the United States.

and action". Dr Friedman said. Lord Barber, chairman of the Standard Chartered Bank, said he was worried about the health of British industry after application of several years of strict monetary policies. "The danger, in a severely competitive world environment, of the erosion of productive capacity in an open economy such as Britain's is one for which the theory of monetarism has still to suggest wholly convincing remedies or palliatives."

Mr Mickley Matsukawa, special Japanese finance minister, argued that today's central inflation problems focused on the development of wages and prices and "it doesn't matter whether or not governments choose monetarist policy if trade union leaders show a complete lack of understanding of economics." Part of the problem today was convincing people that they would have to accept lower living standards, he said.

Dr Friedman said that central banks continued to tie and manipulate exchange rates and interest rates in a way that the cost of this manipulation was very heavy. Commercial banks were supporting intervention to make short-term gains even though this added to inflation.

Norway starts exploration drilling inside the Arctic Circle

From Peter Hill, Harstad, June 2

The start of exploration drilling inside the Arctic Circle by the Treasure Seeker, Norsk Hydro's rig, in waters 50 miles north west of Hammerfest, brings to an end almost a decade of political wrangling and controversy.

The Treasure Seeker's well is the first of six explorations due to be drilled this year north of the 62nd Parallel.

Political arguments, heightened by the repercussions and recriminations after the Alexander L. Keilland disaster, raged on until early last month. But a proposal from Norway's Christian Democratic Party to delay still further the start of drilling in northern waters was again heavily defeated in the Norwegian parliament.

Fears that local fishermen

would mount a large protest by sailing to the first exploration site to prevent drilling have proved unfounded. But the fishermen's staying at home does not necessarily mean that their concern has evaporated.

In response to concern after the Keilland disaster and other emergencies the government has laid down stringent regulations to ensure maximum security and safety in the Arctic drilling programme. It is uncomfortable aware that any accident, however minor, would generate another political controversy.

Late this afternoon, Treasure Seeker's drill bit was more than 200 metres down, and next week the Ross Rig, operated by Statoil, Norway's state oil company, will be on station sinking a second well on a nearby block-off the coast of Troms.

Later this month, the trio of

Arctic oil pioneers will be completed with the arrival of the Byford Dolphin, operated by Saga Petroleum, which will be drilling the first of two wells on the Haltenbanken fishing grounds, south west of Harstad.

Results from this summer's explorations should give some indication of the commercial possibilities. Experts are cautiously optimistic although it is recalled that 30 wells were drilled in the more hospitable waters of the North Sea before any commercial fields were made.

Allocation of only three blocks out of 26 originally offered in the far north reflects the government's will to move cautiously. The three blocks are seen as a careful compromise which reconciles the oil companies' preferences and fishing industry sensitivities.

The Norwegian continental shelf is much bigger than the North Sea area, although exploitation will be complicated by disagreements, particularly with the Soviet Union, over the dividing line in the Barents Sea.

The start of drilling in the offshore Arctic has implications onshore. About 10 per cent of the country's population lives in the three northernmost counties of Nordland, Troms, and Finnmark, and out-migration to better paid jobs and a less rigorous climate in the south has been an established pattern for many years.

Attempts to promote diversification from the traditional industries of farming and fishing have met with only modest success, and the award of the first three blocks was conditional on the participating companies making a pledge to promote small industrial development in the northern region.

There is great anxiety to ensure what Statoil describes as "a soft landing" for oil development in the north, and prevent northern towns becoming like Stavanger or Aberdeen.

For that reason, the supply bases have been dispersed. The supply base in Harstad is primarily responsible for the oil industry's hardware and Hammerfest is supplying bunkers and food. Tromsø is the hub port for the rigs.

But already, oil workers are being invited to pay inflated rents for properties which the handful of oilmen already here do not need. It has certainly been a soft landing so far, but if oil is discovered north of the 62nd parallel the government will find it difficult to prevent a sudden rush however well intentioned it might be.

AB ELECTROLUX

Further growth expected

The Annual General Meeting of AB Electrolux was held on May 23, 1980 in Stockholm and a dividend of Swedish Crowns 7.50 per share was declared.

In his speech at the meeting the Managing Director, Mr Gösta Bystedt, said that group sales during the first four months of the year were approximately 26% better than last year. The group trading profit for the same period is expected to show a similar increase. He, however, did not think that this growth would be maintained for the whole year because of the economic recession in some countries. There was, therefore, no reason to deviate from the forecast already given for 1980 of an increase of 10% in the results for the group, exclusive of the Granges group.

Measures taken during the seventies, which resulted in an enlarged product programme, increased number of markets and a widened distribution network combined with volume growth, have created opportunities for additional growth of sales and profits.

Additional product lines acquired during the seventies generally show a satisfactory result. This has resulted in the group becoming less dependent on household goods whose share of the group profit has, over the years 1970 to 1979, decreased from 88% to 85%, while at the same time the group profit in absolute figures has increased from 113 to 915 million Crowns.

The most important event during 1979 was the acquisition of the Tappan company in the U.S. which, together with the earlier acquisition of National Union Electric Corporation, is aimed at strengthening the group's position in the American market for household goods. Through Tappan, Electrolux has also got access to an excellent range of microwave ovens for which an increasing demand in Europe is expected.

Referring to the position on the Stockholm Stock Exchange of the Electrolux shares, Mr. Bystedt was doubtful whether there was a relationship between the number of shares and the Stock Exchange price and emphasised that, during the seventies, the number of Electrolux shares had increased by some 1.3 million while during the same period some 3 million shares had been withdrawn from the stock market through Electrolux acquisition of Swedish companies registered on the Stock Exchange.

Having regard to the favourable product mix within the Group and its competitiveness, Mr. Bystedt expected an increasing profit capacity during at least the first few years of the eighties for which it is now possible to make rough estimates.

Electrolux shares are quoted on the London Stock Exchange and the price listed daily in this paper. Copies of the Annual Report for 1979 in English will be available after June 23 from Baring Brothers & Co., Limited, 55 Leadenhall Street, London EC3A 3DT.



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Bank	buys	2.12
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1	21.00	2.05
1	69.75	66.25
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Cr	4.32	4.10
1	103.00	98.00
1	11.80	11.35
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Lasno	35p to 681p
1	13p to 53p
Rush & Tomkins	14p to 205p
Ultramar	18p to 355p
Weeks Petrol	50p to 495p

Moss Bros	10p to 220p
Stag Furniture	15p to 62p
Stock Conv	12p to 300p
Union Discount	10p to 448p

Notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

London brokers believe fixed landing would relieve congestion of flights

Oil experts float idea of airport in North Sea

A floating airport anchored about a hundred miles off the Shetland islands has been suggested for ferrying growing numbers of workers to and from North Sea oil installations.

It would take the form of a large, semi-submersible structure served by fixed-wing aircraft with short take-off and landing capability.

The aircraft would fly directly from cities such as Glasgow, Edinburgh and Newcastle to the floating airport, then crews would be taken by helicopter to the different oil production platforms.

The idea has been raised by Wood Mackenzie, a firm of London brokers which produces a highly respected North Sea report several times a year.

The firm says that apart from potential savings of time and money, the system would also have the advantage of relieving air traffic congestion around Aberdeen and Sumburgh, the airports now serving most North Sea installations.

"There would, however, be a fairly major investment required initially and the overall economics of the project would depend on getting a sufficient number of different fields in one area to subscribe to the idea", the firm says.

Seaforth Maritime, an offshore support company, is trying to interest oil companies and other potential users in a floating airport, which would be served by Dash 7 aircraft,

made by De Havilland in Canada.

The company has drawn up plans for a 2,000ft "stolport" (short takeoff and landing strip) in the east Shetland basin, which it estimates would cost £70m to build.

It would be constructed in two sections and would include passenger handling, a hangar for the helicopter fleet, and emergency services.

Mr John Ling, marketing executive of Seaforth, says that savings of up to 60 per cent on present transport costs could be achieved.

About 8,500 men are required offshore, split evenly between the central North Sea and the northern North Sea, served by Aberdeen and Sumburgh res-

pectively, with occasional use made of small airfields at Unst and Scrassay, also in Shetland. Manning requirements clearly depend on the pace of exploration and development over the next few years, but requirements could climb to 13,100 by 1987.

Shifts on platforms are changed regularly because men generally work only one week in every two or three. In addition flights must be available to ferry out specialists, essential materials and equipment at short notice.

Ships are too slow, so helicopters have always been used. However, the service is proving very costly.

John Huxley





## Threat to US cars by imports from Japan

United States domestic car manufacturers will not be able to stop Japanese car imports by 1983 as some General Motors Corporation officials have predicted, Mr Douglas Fraser, the United Auto Workers' president, said.

He told the union's 26th constitutional convention that the idea was nonsense and that the United States car makers would not even have the small fuel-efficient cars which American consumers wanted until 1983.

The Carter administration must take a stand to help the United States motor industry before permanent damage was done, Mr Fraser said.

### Gas supply warning

The EEC Commission has given a warning of a possible shortage of natural gas in the next few years. It urges stepped up internal production and expanding the number of outside suppliers. It specifically suggests buying more gas from Cameroon, Canada, Qatar and Norway.

### SA price rises

The South African whole-sale price index rose 1.35 per cent in April after a 0.68 per cent March gain, while the year on year increase quickened in 18.63 per cent from 18.11 in March.

### Aid from Vauxhall

Hindustan Motors, one of the three private sector passenger car makers in India, has government authorisation to procure technical assistance from Vauxhall Motors of Britain along with "back-up information" the *Economic Times* in New Delhi reports.

### Fewer Bonn jobless

The number out of work in West Germany fell for the fourth successive month to 766,763 in May. Figures showed a drop of 58,606 from the April total of 825,374. Last January the figure stood at 1,044 million.

## Bombing of South African plants hits £1,000m investment

# Oil-from-coal programme setback

The bombings on Sunday of the two South African oil-from-coal plants could seriously curtail a programme which has required capital investment of more than £1,000m.

The technology dates before the Second World War but today South Africa with its vast and cheap coal resources is the only country operating a commercial plant of any scale producing oil from coal.

The plants are run by the South African Coal, Oil and Gas Company (Sasol) which was founded in 1950 and it acknowledged as the world leader in the gasification and liquefaction of coal.

South Africa has in excess of 25,000 million tons of extractable coal assets and produces 90 million tons per year in comparison to 95 million produced by the entire African continent. By 1976 indigenous produced coal supplied more than three-quarters of the country's primary energy needs. That reliance reflects the country's lack of oil and gas reserves.

By 1955 the first plant was built in Sasolburg, the headquarters of Sasol and the target for the first bombing on Sunday, at an initial capital investment of £30m.

The South Africans refined a process initially developed in Germany. During the process a gas is derived from the coal which is a mixture of hydrogen and carbon monoxide. Unwanted sulphur products are then removed which is used as the basic "fuel" for the process from which a range of products including crude oil and petrochemicals are derived.

The success of the venture encouraged Sasol to consider by 1974 the construction of a second plant on the eastern Transvaal at Secunda, the target of the second bombing on Sunday. This plant was expected to be in full production by 1981 at an estimated capital investment cost of over £1,000m.

It is the economics of oil from coal that have been paramount in any decision to invest in such technology. South Africa's rich deposits cheaply mined by low wage black labour working largely open cast seams makes the project even more economic. The coal, at shallow depths with generous seams, meant that South African coal in 1978 was being mined for as little as £0.50 per tonne.

In spite of the economics the extraction of oil from coal has been researched by numerous countries since the beginning of

the century. Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI) was operating a plant at Billingham-on-Tees to produce liquid fuels from coal in 1935.

France and Italy built plants the same year and by the outbreak of war Germany had seven plants while France, Japan, Belgium, Holland, Canada and the United States were actively experimenting. Between 1940 and 1943 two more were constructed in Germany, two in Poland and one in Czechoslovakia.

Although the technologies varied as did the type of product, the South African plant harnessed some of the experiences of these countries in developing its revolutionary Sasol complexes.

Almost every developed country in the world is involved in oil-from-coal research, because estimates of coal reserves are measured in hundreds of years as opposed to tens of years for oil and gas.

The ICI operation stopped in 1939 but the National Coal Board plans to build two plants, beginning next year, at Point of Ayr at a total cost of £30m. The NCB is waiting for approval of part financing from the Government.

Bill Johnstone

## Unconventional shapes for future aircraft could provide payload advantages

Future large transport aircraft may be based on unconventional shapes including twin or triple fuselages, according to Mr Roy Lange, manager of the advanced concepts department of Lockheed-Georgia in the United States.

As the performance improvements that are possible by further increases in the size of conventional designs diminish, interest is growing in the potential advantages of radically new layouts. Mr Lange told a recent meeting of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics.

"The combination of advanced technologies such as composite materials, fan propulsion, laminar-flow control and alternative fuels along with futuristic aircraft designs could well present a drastic change in the shapes of aircraft people see at airports today," he said. In one possible approach, a 441,000lb payload would be carried in three separate fuselage sections of a 1,500,000lb aircraft — in appearance, the aeronautical equivalent of a trimaran yacht.

This would spread the loads throughout the wing, reducing its weight, cut the cost of manufacturing because of the smaller fuselages and give the operational benefit of faster loading and unloading.

Feasibility of the multi-body designs is now being studied under contract to the United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Also under study is a "flexed" air-

### Pumping water by solar power

Solar-powered pumping equipment which could be suitable for small-scale irrigation use is being evaluated by Sir William Halcrow & Partners, consulting engineers, and the Intermediate Technology Development Group, acting as consultants to the World Bank on an 18-month project funded by the United Nations Development Programme.

Laboratory tests on sub-systems and components from 22 companies are being conducted at the Royal Aircraft Establishment and Reading University in Britain and at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in California. Field trials of eight photovoltaic systems and one thermal system are to be carried out in Mali, Philippines and the Sudan.

Overall aim is to develop simple, economic, robust, reliable and appropriate solar technology systems for pumping water on small farms in the developing countries.

### New unit to aid biotechnology

Three areas of biotechnology are to be promoted by a new unit at Cranfield Institute of

Technology which is being set up jointly by Cranfield and the University of Technology at Compiegne near Paris. The three are industrial, domestic and agricultural waste disposal; exploitation of agricultural by-products; and fermentation of biomass production.

Cranfield's biotechnology unit will provide a service to industry, drawing on the expertise in enzyme technology and bio-mechanisms of the French university. This is one of the first results of a programme of collaboration between the two institutions.

## Technology News

Another result of this link will be the setting up of a joint venture precision engineering unit. This will draw on the experience of the Cranfield Unit for Precision Engineering.

### Microelectronics for construction

Microelectronics will have a profound effect on the construction industry, Britain's largest single industry, according to a report commissioned by the Property Services Agency of the Department of the Environment. Microcomputers can solve problems in almost every area of construction industry activity

and can be financially justified by most companies in the industry, but software development must be carefully planned.

The report, *Micros in Construction*, is published by the Construction Industry Computing Association, Cambridge, which was formed recently to succeed the Design Office Consortium in providing impartial advice and information on the use of computers in building design and construction.

Microcomputer use in relation to general management and 15 other areas of work is analysed in the report. The 15 areas are accounting, construction, management, costing and quantities, information handling and retrieval, land surveying, structural analysis, structural design, civil engineering (highway), civil engineering (hydraulics), environmental calculations, design of building services, natural and artificial lighting, visualisation (perspectives), draughting, and word processing (specification editing).

Kenneth Owen

### Mr Ralph Godfrey

Mr Ralph Godfrey, of Harborne Park Road, Birmingham, wishes to state that the original Brickhouse Foundry at West Bromwich was purchased by him in 1943, that he was the sole owner until a public company was formed in 1967, and that he served as its chairman until he retired.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

# Plight of the exporting professional company petrol price rise necessary

From Mr W. G. Barb

Sir, Much attention has been given in your pages recently (culminating in yesterday's leading article) to the plight of export-oriented manufacturing industry resulting from a high rate of inflation plus a strong interest rates plus a strong pound plus lending restrictions.

May I highlight the fact that the problems of export-oriented professional firms (such as mine) are even greater? By the very nature of such firms, the principal outgoings are staff salaries, which must be paid promptly. Accordingly, unlike manufacturing firms, we cannot offset slow payment by customers through slowing down our payments to suppliers. Furthermore, our increasing uncollectiveness abroad, due to rapid United Kingdom wage/salary inflation and a strong pound, is in no way alleviated by the reduction in imported raw material prices, which benefit manufacturing firms. Yet again, unlike the latter

firms, we have no scope for stock reductions. Due to high interest rates everywhere, customers pay ever more slowly, and to cope with a turnover which is higher (not in volume, but due to inflation) and a longer interval between disbursements and receipts, we need ever more working capital, which is either unobtainable or carries ruinous interest rates.

In terms of exported added value, professional firms are some of Britain's most efficient exporters, yet, as explained above, we are being placed in an even more precarious position than British manufacturing industry. Yours sincerely, W. G. BARB, M. H. Randall & Partners, Technical and Scientific Translators, Europa House, Marsham Way, Gerrards Cross, Bucks SL9 7QL. May 30.

# Is another petrol price rise necessary

From Mr M. Healy

Sir, No sooner has B announced a 6 per cent rise in the price of Ford oil to \$36.25 a barrel (a rise stemming from recent 8 per cent in the price of Saudi light "marker" cru) we are told that it is that the oil companies again put up the price. But why is this? Since April 1, 1980, the date to which it increases were backdated has risen from \$23.36 (29 5 80) a rise so that the increase \$ price of crude oil has been offset in the Kingdom by the sterling.

Unless the petrol increases can be related cost increases it is not consumers to ask who oil companies are in their considerable power over petrol. Perhaps the oil companies would like to explain? Yours faithfully, MAURICE HEALY, Head, Consumer Policy, National Consumer Council, 18 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AA.

### Chile sheeping

From Mr C. Stacy, Wad Sir, The European Council is allowing 5,000 tons of sheep from Chile to the Community. With France and raising over even the hill of young sheep, this is one bit of the mou sheep. What all this does, EEC? Yours obediently, via P. CHRISTOPHER STACY WADDY, c/o Commonwealth Ass Caracas, Venezuela.

## Making use of our skills

From Dr Frank A. Heller

Sir Professor Bell's plea for urgent attention to three questions related to the development of more skilled workers in industry (*The Times*, May 28) is reinforced by the recent analysis of the National Institute of Economic and Social Research on skill deficiencies compared with competing countries.

Since skill acquisition is necessarily a slow process, I would like to add one question to Professor Bell's: What can be done to make better use of existing but unused reservoirs of skill? Our research suggests that underutilization of skills is an important factor at many levels of British industry. Unused skill does not only constitute a loss to the organization, it also causes frustration

and resentment to people who are motivated to make a greater contribution to their work.

Our evidence suggests that skill underutilization is largely due to man-made organizational problems which can often be overcome if attention is directed to them. It seems that an avoidable percentage of the skill acquired through training is wasted. This suggests that the organizational problems can be solved, there will be a greater incentive to attend to the issues identified by Professor Bell and NIESR.

Yours truly, FRANK A. HELLER, The Tavistock Institute of Human Relations, The Tavistock Centre, Belsize Lane, London NW3 5BA. May 29, 1980.

## The tip of a 'monstrous' iceberg

From Mr R. Roxborough

Sir, Press exposure (this week) of the ridiculous index-linked salary paid to Mr Eric Tindall (Road Transport Industries Training Board) is just the tip of a monstrous iceberg.

All 23 of these boards are to use John Conte's immortal description of the Boxing Board of Control, "self-perpetuating oligarchies". They fund themselves by levying the gross product of the industry they are leeching to. The levy bears no relation to

profit, and it is possible that payment of levy, which is statutory, could even force a press-ganged subscription into debt. No matter!

A number of years ago the Furniture and Timber Industries Training Board had, depending on your standpoint, a healthy/unhealthy surplus. Ha, I thought, with typical industrial naivete, this year the levy will be reduced, possibly even waived.

My rude awakening came a couple of months later. A per-

functory snippet in *Journal* announced that board had decided not to reduce the levy. The firm was aware of the vices—levying notwiths so they were appoint number of regional in to ensure that they did know. Amen.

Yours faithfully, R. ROXBOROUGH, Watford Old Convent, Gerard's Lane, Sutton, St Helens WA9 3SS. May 21.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO INVESTORS

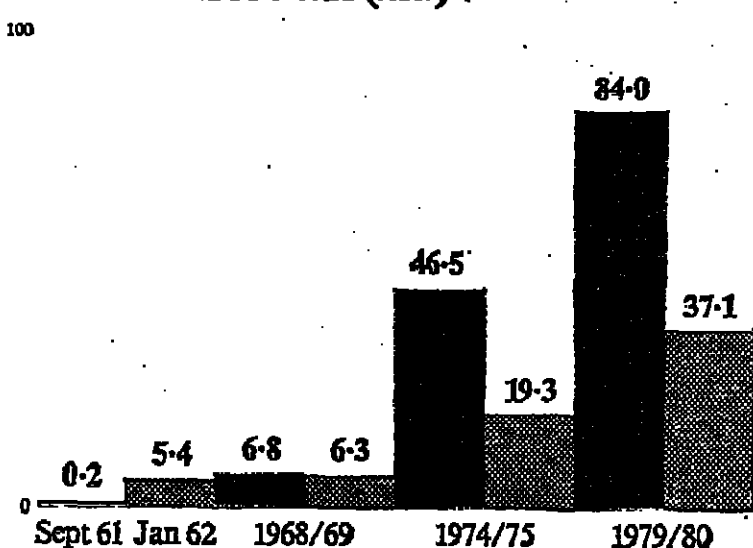
# Has LONRHO been a poor investment? Has HOUSE OF FRASER been a good investment?

**£100**—invested in the House of Fraser shares in 1961 would in March 1977 be worth **£120**. Net dividends together with interest derived from the dividends have provided **£77** in 16 years with ten years under the present chairman.

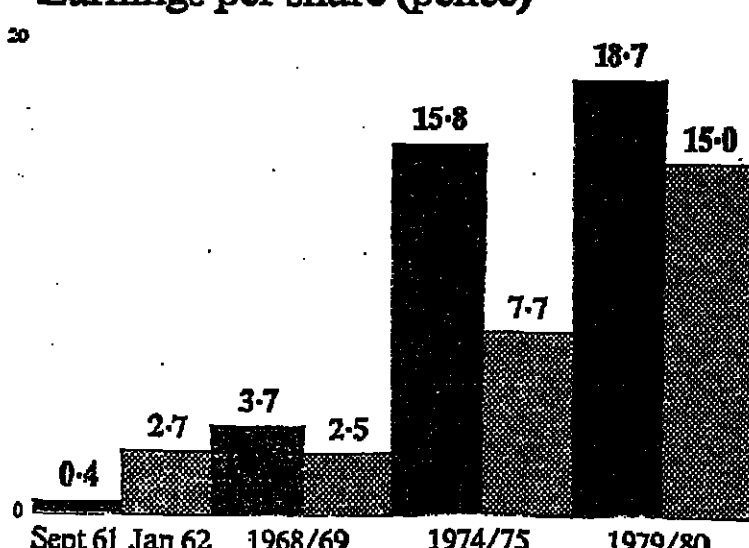
**£100**—invested in Lonrho shares in 1961 would in March 1977 be worth **£1,697**. Net dividends together with interest similarly derived have provided **£710**.

The cut-off date for the above comparative figures is March 1977. At that date Lonrho's first investment in the House of Fraser through SUITS began to distort Fraser's share price.

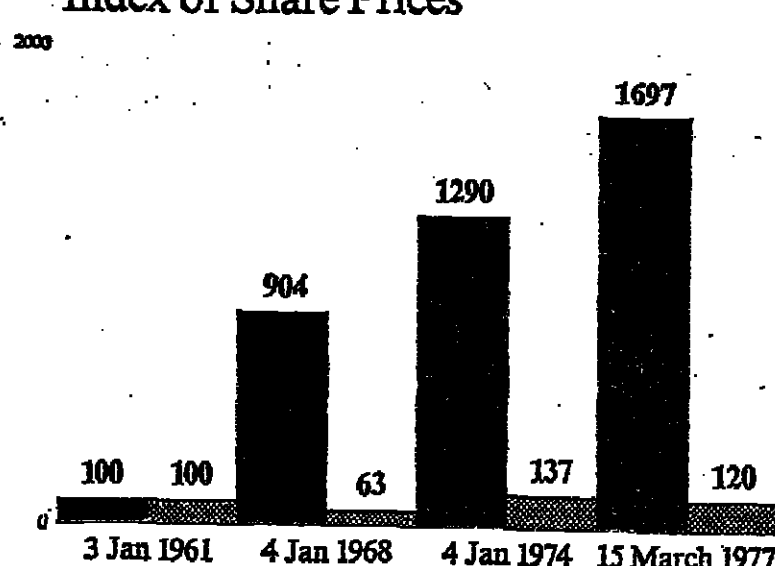
Profit before tax (£m)



Earnings per share (pence)



Index of Share Prices



Sources: Profit before tax and earnings per share: Published accounts and financial records adjusted to reflect accounting policies presently adopted and scrip and rights issues for both companies. Adjusted share prices: Datastream and Stock Exchange Daily Official List.

**LONRHO**

Lonrho Limited, 138 Cheapside, London, EC2V 6BL. Copies of Lonrho's annual Report and Accounts for 1979 are available from the Secretary.

Lonrho

House of Fraser



## The changes at Hill Samuel

Results from Hill Samuel will range from the £7.7m of made last year. Hill Samuel not been alone among to severely suffer from as done worse than its main

set terms over the past few pped behind Hambros and n and since 1973 earnings oved sideways from 11.5p a le profits have increased by ight years.



(left) will step up to become ill Samuel, while Mr David decided to leave and join

ly the pendulum has swung and with Sir Robert Clark's of the group the tendency to improve the service side of

on line now seems clearer. Castleman is at the age of 40 ecutive of the group and Mr is now in charge of the bank. aid the attractions of moving where his ambition would be must have been irresistible.

insurance broking, a poor per e past few years but hopefully e again some time this year ; ssurance which had its prob- eems firmly set in the units and there is a very succe- efits subsidiary. Then Hill ges some £2,000m of invest- is generally reckoned to 1 at the job.

comes y quite matched market hopes profits up 29 per cent at ough news of a one-third

dividend increase and a one-for-one scrip was enough to keep sellers at bay yesterday.

However, the group has given a warning that at least in the United Kingdom, the going could get pretty tough from here on and earlier market forecasts of as much as £27m for the full year are now beginning to look extremely ambitious.

The strains of Marley's fast expansion, particularly on the DIY front are beginning to show through in substantially higher interest charges just as the trading outlook in most areas is turning flat.

Overseas, Marley is hopeful it can keep up the sort of progress which lifted trading profits 48 per cent to £6.9m in the first-half, but sterling's strength could slice off much of the fat at the year-end.

Add in the fact that the Monopolies Commission is still studying the United Kingdom tile market, and the shares at 81p are looking a shade vulnerable. Full-year profits may not be much more than £1m up on last year's £2.1m for a fully taxed p/e ratio of around 7.5 while a continuation of the interim dividend increase would leave the payment less than twice covered.

● The arrangements under which J. H. Fenner is issuing shares for the American company, Stone Hydraulic by way of a deal with Hill Samuel are basically designed to get round the complications which ensue if it becomes necessary to obtain a share quote in the US; but one result of these manoeuvres—if the deal is approved by Stone's shareholders, at the company's extraordinary general meeting on June 24—will be to cutback Hawker Siddley's 19.6 per cent stake in Fenner to under 16 per cent. Not that that is likely to deter Hawker Siddley, if it is looking in this direction for a use for the £148m of funds which the December balance sheet revealed—but with Fenner now on the recovery tack the engineering giant seems to have missed the best of its opportunities.

### EMAP Defensive merits

East Midland Allied Press's handsome 57 per cent pretax profit increase to £3.3m in the year to March, could be the last really good set of figures from a provincial newspaper group for a year or two.

EMAP has already noticed a decline in demand for advertising space since April. Demand for newspaper advertising now appears to have peaked, with job advertising, on which provincial publishers are heavily dependent, hit first.

Birmingham-based group BPM recently split out a warning that its second-half profits, to the end of this month, will not match its first-half profit increase of 34 per cent, to £3.46m, thanks to recession hitting advertising volume in its newspapers, although its wide spread of interests outside newspapers will cushion it to some extent.

Simply because the north is already depressed, the south can expect to feel the downturn in the demand for advertising more markedly. But groups, like EMAP, based in East Anglia are better placed for that this is Britain's fastest growing region.

So EMAP is not too worried and nor is the market—at 80p the shares yield 4.9 per cent. It is expecting a decline in its newspaper profits—which provided roughly half its 1979-80 total—but expects its flourishing magazine side and other interests to compensate in 1980-81.

Following the warnings already given, newspaper groups' shares have eased, though not as much as in some other industries. Expect to see fresh declines in newspaper share prices as the year, and the recession, rolls on.

The way in which Mr Philip Shelbourne's appointment as chairman of the British National Oil Corporation was sprung on the corporation's board (leading to the rapid resignation of Mr Alastair Morton) was in the worst traditions of governmental relations with the nationalized industries.

Mr Shelbourne, aged 55, is an experienced and brilliant merchant banker, who started life as a tax lawyer. He made his reputation as a highly successful and original minded expert in corporate finance while at Rothschilds in the 1960s. He has been chairman of a merchant bank since 1974 and is a director of its parent clearing bank, the Midland. In every respect he is admirably qualified to be chairman of a nationalized industry.

Mr Morton is a decade younger. His record is no doubt tainted in terms of current fashion by the fact that as a younger man he passed through the old Industrial Reorganization Corporation stable and is an altogether rougher diamond. He was brought to the BNOC by Lord Keston, who has also become

persona non grata at the court of Mrs Thatcher.

Lord Keston certainly believed that Mr Morton should succeed him as chief executive, at least, of the BNOC, even if there was a need for a separate and older chairman. The impression has grown in recent months that Lord Keston's successor at BNOC, Mr Ronald Utiger, had come round to the same conclusion.

It was perfectly well known that Mr Shelbourne and Mr Morton could not coexist within the same organization. In part, no doubt this is due to a recent disagreement about policy towards the BNOC. Mr Morton has been one of the executive team that has built the corporation into one of the significant commercial success stories of the public sector. From a national and from a narrow BNOC point of view, his main concern has been to improve the corporation's performance.

Such an aim has brought him into conflict with those parts of the government and Whitehall machine that have been in favour of 'privatizing' members of the BNOC. Sir Jack Ramp-

ton, Permanent Secretary at the Department of Energy, even tried to force a salary cut on him when he was promoted to the BNOC board.

More important, however, the two men found that they mixed like oil and water when Mr Morton worked for the Drayton Group under Mr Shelbourne. To say that the two men did not hit it off would be an understatement. Indeed, it is difficult to think of two people more different in their approach.

It is entirely open to the Government, as BNOC's sole shareholder, to decide whether it wants to bring in someone like Mr Shelbourne as chairman of BNOC over the heads of the existing team. In the sense that the existing board and team are distinctly unenthusiastic about the more advanced of the Government's policies for the corporation, the case for doing so is that much stronger.

This is particularly the case since Mr Shelbourne has given thought already to ways in which private capital could be injected into the BNOC in a way which might make some difference; rather than by the sort of tokenism with

which most of the existing team shipped the they could fob off the Prime Minister and those close to her who are keenest on selling off capital in order to reduce the current government deficit.

The manner of Mr Shelbourne's appointment, however, was rude to the point of being deliberately hostile to the BNOC. It cannot have been the Government's intention to deliver a deliberate snub to what is potentially the most profitable industry in the public sector. It is said, however, that with the exception of the outgoing chairman (who was told a few days in advance and sworn to secrecy) even the BNOC board were not told of what was about to happen to their chairmanship.

If the Government wanted to get rid of Mr Morton, it had every right to do so. But common politeness (to put it no higher) would suggest that people should be told what is happening before they read about it in the newspapers. Graciously to offend the whole of the BNOC in this way must be wrong, whatever the underlying arguments about national oil policy itself.

## Argentina's economic hard man upsets the military

Buenos Aires

No Argentine minister has achieved the international prestige of Dr José Alfredo Martínez de Hoz, who for the last three years has been responsible for the country's economy. In 1976 he took on his ministry in a bankrupt nation in the middle of a guerrilla war. By 1979 Argentina's reserves ranked eleventh in the world and bankers competed fiercely for the privilege of lending the country money.

Yet, as he visits Britain this week in the course of a European tour, his stock in Argentina has fallen sharply. Not that he is choosing liberty to be dismissed—he has already said he will give up the post next March. But, whereas he was expected to nominate his successor and continue to dominate economic policy, the ruling armed forces are in the mood to insist on significant changes, both of people and policies.

### Tony Emerson

The underlying cause has been his anti-inflation policy. Judging it impolitic to combat Argentina's three-figure inflation by a squeeze on money supply, he chose to do so by opening up the economy to imports and using a crawling peg devaluation of the peso at an ever decreasing rate, well below that of historic inflation. The price of exportable goods would be limited by the rate of devaluation, while manufacturers who raised their prices faster than the rate would be put out of business by imported competition.

The policy began to bite in the last quarter of 1979 when the wholesale price index showed an increase of only 7.2 per cent for the three months. Since then the index has shown average increases of 3.5 per cent a month. However, goods subject to international trade make up less than a third of Argentina's gross domestic product. Services, distribution and certain imports like building are exempt from these pressures; so are other items where government or military dominance sets the price, such as fuel and steel. By decree, minimum wage rises are 4 per cent a month.

Under a central bank which issues money on demand, retail prices have thus been rising by over 6 per cent a month during this period and many which are set by public services have risen more. So a major effect of the anti-inflation policy has been a rapid transfer of resources from farming and in-

dustry to services, and the state.

Those sectors adversely affected have either had to reduce production or to resort to credit. This year's harvest is less than last year's and the year's sowings in the last quarter of 1979.

Those who have chosen the credit option are in even worse trouble, because of the interest rates which have made Dr Martínez de Hoz the darling of the international bankers.

The first link in the chain to snap was Argentina's largest private bank, the Banco de Intercambio Regional, which was liquidated in March by the central bank as a result of serious errors in lending policy.

The BIR's failure led to a run on private Argentine financial institutions which has hitherto cost the country an estimated \$700m in reserves. The run was halted only by the central bank's taking over three leading banks and guaranteeing 100 per cent of all deposits up to 100m pesos (about \$25,000) and 90 per cent of all deposits above that figure. An emergency credit line to financial institutions in trouble was increased from \$50m to \$150m in April.

On the other side of the coin withdrawals of deposits have led to a restriction of credit—with dramatic results. Sasceru, Argentina's biggest grain exporter and owner of one of the banks taken over, has gone into receivership. So has the Greco Group, Argentina's largest wine conglomerate.

Celulosa, the country's largest pulp and paper manufacturer, has been rescued from the same fate by the central bank's forcing a restructuring of its debt. The Pinaro Pacheco group, the largest in Argentina's sugar industry, has confessed itself unable to pay its obligations.

All this has given rise to doubts in the ruling armed forces about the desirability of Dr Martínez de Hoz's policy. They cannot believe that so many crises in finance and industry benefit the economy. But members of the economic team do not appear to be worried. They insist that companies must rise and fall as part of a dynamic economic process. They claim that extra devaluation of the peso will only accelerate inflation and that market forces will bring retail prices in line with wholesale ones.

Dr Martínez de Hoz's absence in Europe for three weeks confirms that he at any rate is confident enough about the outcome.

## Union that believes in playing it rough

Last year the International Transport Workers' Federation (ITF) extracted \$19m (about £9m) for seamen from the world's shipping magnates. It promises to repeat the performance this year.

Scarcely a week goes by without an ITF affiliate union somewhere in the world "blacklisting" a flag of convenience vessel because it believes that the crew is not being paid ITF wage rates.

Some employers have taken the difficult way and lodged complex legal claims against the ITF in attempts to lift the blacklisting. The results have gone both ways, but most give in.

Extra days in port, through a dockworkers' boycott, mean not only high harbour dues but rapidly increasing losses because of the vessel's inability to meet its contractual commitments.

Thus, amid moans about On The Waterfront tactics and blackmail the seamen's pay is restored to ITF rates and the customary contribution to the ITF's controversial "welfare fund", a source of revenue for the federation is made by the shipowner at the rate of \$189 per seaman involved. It may be expensive, but it gets the ship back on the seas.

In all, ITF affiliates won back pay last year from 365 vessels in 22 countries totalling \$19,019,455. Welfare fund contributions are extra. The sum recovered in action in United Kingdom ports was \$3,337,820.

The ITF's efforts on back pay are not aimed at world shipping in general, but at flags of convenience, a position it defines as being when the beneficiary owner of a ship is in a country which is different from that in which the ship is registered. The flag of convenience practice, which enables the lower-rung African country of Liberia to run, on paper, the largest merchant shipping fleet in the world, is at the heart of the issue.

In the ITF's view, the flag of convenience is simply a way of attempting to avoid responsibilities which would be incurred by registering in other, more regulated parts of the world—Paris of the world, the owners would say, where the ITF has no influence.

I sees to it, sharp sort of blacklisting as the only effective course of action open to it.

The stance of the International Shipping Federation is that the flag of convenience is in essence, that there are plentiful and adequate maritime conventions which have been negotiated with the International Labour Organisation covering the is-

### The International Transport Workers' Federation last year recovered \$19m from shipping companies in 'back pay' for seamen. David Hewson reports

RECOVERED PAY  
Back pay recovered through ITF action in UK ports (does not include contributions to ITF welfare fund) in 1979.

Country of registration	
Liberia	\$1,478,880
Panama	\$883,371
Greece	\$284,826
Cyprus	\$272,753
Singapore	\$99,770
Ghana	\$57,720
Saudi Arabia	\$32,000
Total	\$3,337,820

suces of pay, conditions and safety.

These two views of the world are so incompatible that it is difficult to see the sides reaching any form of compromise and the gulf appears to have widened in the past years when the use of flags of convenience has grown.

Both parties have a ready fund of horror stories to prove their case. The owners' will speak of ships which have been blacklisted when the crews have been paid rates negotiated by their local union and with which they have been content. It is part of the International Shipping Federation's argument about third world shipping that it is nonsense to have identical wage rates for seamen, regardless of the cost of living in their home ports.

The unions cite instances of seamen being promised extra money if they signed statements claiming, incorrectly, that ITF conditions were being met, only to see the promises disappear when the vessels put to sea.

One of the more curious aspects of the ITF's operations, the customary donation to the Seafarers' International Welfare Protection and Assistance Fund, recently featured in a British High Court case. Mr Harold Lewis, the ITF's General Secretary, is disgruntled about the purpose of the fund and concedes now that it might have been a mistake to attach the word welfare to it in the first place.

"It is there to give money to seafarers' welfare bodies, and the rest, it is no secret, we use to conduct our activities against flags of convenience ships," he said.

When the correctness of this customary demand against blacklisted ships was tested in the courts in April the ITF was ordered to repay \$6,480 which it had extracted from the Liberian vessel Universe Sentinel in July 1978, as part of a \$80,000 back-pay settlement.

The Times Law Report recorded Mr Justice Parker's comments in ruling against the ITF thus: "If such other demands (the contribution to the welfare fund) could be brought in he could not see where they would stop. There would seem to be no reason why there should not be added to a demand for improved wages a demand that the shipowner should make personal payments to union officials, or indeed to anyone the union might care to specify, payments to the union's own strike fund or to the strike funds of other unions, whether affiliated or not."

Ruling that the money had been extracted unreasonably, Lordship said: "The owners had submitted to the union's demand for payment as the only means open to them to regain the use of their vessel. The loss of the use of the vessel was so potentially disastrous that they had no practical option but to submit and prima facie tortious acts had been used by the union to deny them use of their vessels."

The ITF is in the course of appealing against this ruling. "Whatever the final outcome, it is only likely to affect the future of the welfare fund and not the campaign against flag of convenience ships. Mr Lewis says: "We are accused of being rough and ready characters. We black ships and they pay up. But what alternative do we have? You can't go in for long negotiations with the owners because 'once the ship has sailed you have lost your chance. With flag of convenience ships it is often impossible to find out who owns them anyway.'"

The International Shipping Federation will continue to press for such disputes to be settled through negotiated maritime conventions and says that it will use all its members to abide by such guidelines, though it has no power to force them to do so.

"From our point of view it is a matter of the survival of trade unionism among seafarers," Mr Lewis said. "A lot of people fail to understand that we are a trade union organization and they must not be surprised if we do a trade union job."

## Business Diary: Green Shield's jewels • Smoke alarm

kings is as elusive putely wealthy. ne surprise there- man who brought stamps to Britain al appearance in ay to launch his ve. presence marked personal interest. High Street chain as a Green Shield re eclipsing its ing sold to British bacco last year, ling stamps con- an air of financial, international stop- Green Shield in ykins has been ling a new trading Argos came out into the arday—a jewellery Elizabeth Duke eventually spread within a shop" to stores and possib- well. as at first stumped or the chain after expensive market failed to come up richly dignified ut now he is happy, th Duke—it is, is wife's maiden

Rudyard Kipling would be furious. He it was who coined the adage about a woman being only a woman, while a good cigar was a smoke.

If the portents of doom prove true, that legend of good cigar, the Havana, is likely to be in short supply over the next 18 months. Green's, the City wine and cigar merchants who have been plying their trade in the environs of the Royal Exchange since 1787, tell me that the Cuban cigar trade faces severe problems.

Blue mould has effected the 1980 crop and there could be problems for Havana addicts unable to wean themselves on to specimens from competing countries such as Nicaragua and British Honduras.

"Our customers are set on Havanas and many won't look at a substitute," Richard Parsons, Green's joint managing director told me.

To rub salt into the wound, the firm's office, where a good many of the City's top brass personally choose their drink, is itself so imbued with the aroma of stored Havana that cigar addicts are likely to lose



Parsons: toasting a future with out Havanas?

their heads in a fit of tobacco nostalgia. "We've sent customers samples of substitutes which are in themselves excellent cigars but they aren't all that happy with them", Parsons said.

But Green's need not worry too much. They are a firmly established City institution, though hardly known outside.

With a staff of 25 and not so much as a retail shop to its name, the firm turned over £11m last year, mainly by supplying many of the City's banks, discount houses and other princely institutions with wines and tobacco. It is a tidy living, though not the sort of thing on which great empires are built.

But Green's clearly intend to stay up-to-date and they have just diversified into what might almost be called a wine bar.

The tiny shop which Green's lease behind the Royal Exchange has been converted into what must be the smallest waterside hole in London. Champagne and quills eggs are dispensed there in suitable quantities to those who are canny enough to know how to find the place.

Sir Peter Gadsden, the Lord Mayor, popped in to christen the Greenhouse, as it is now known, and City figures may now be regularly seen sampling the waterside and also a spot of "people pearl", the port which so many financial houses have removed from their lists because it tends to send the chops to sleep in the afternoon.

● When a variety of consumer organizations got together to form the Consumers in the European Community Group (CECG), with the aim of increasing the representation of British consumers in Brussels, there was a suggestion of mutual suspicion and jealousy in the new group's constitution.

Evening that they could be victims of European empire-building, some of the organizations involved made it a condition of participation that the CECG's chairman should never come from the National Consumer Council or the Consumers' Association, the two heavyweights.

Now Mrs Sally Oppenheim, the Minister for Consumer Affairs, has appointed Mrs Kate Foss, the chairman of the CECG, who is an executive member of the National Federation of Women's Institutes, to the National Consumer Council. Her appointment has caused a bit of a stir. The CECG constitution has shown to everyone's relief that Mrs Foss is not obliged to resign her chair as a result. Whether by luck or good judgement no one can say, but the clause declares that the chairman cannot be "nominated from the National Consumer Council. To be nominated to it is quite all right.

Fleet Street editors weary of printing apologies for production difficulties, "beyond our control" should track down the latest edition of Print, journal of the National Graphical Association. There, on the front page, is the familiar wording, explaining that the issue has been reduced to four pages because of a print dispute—involving the NGA.

David Hewson

## COSALT

Results for year ended 30th December 1979

	1979 £'000	1978 £'000
Turnover	34,840	29,512
Profit before tax	1,713	1,602
Earnings per share	12.72p	14.28p
Dividend per share	3.50p	2.29p

In his statement to shareholders, circulated with the Annual Report, Mr. John Ross, Chairman, says: "The policies of restricting development to within existing activities and of creating a positive cash flow should bring its due reward in 1980 with increased profits and increased dividends for shareholders." He confirms that the mainstream activities of the Group continued to do well in 1979:

- Ships' Chandelery Division sales increased by 17% and trading profits by 31%.
- Caravan Division with sales up 25% did well to maintain trading profits in depressed market conditions.
- Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Division recovered well after a slow start and reported similar profits to last year.

Copies of the Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Secretary, Cosalt Limited, Fish Dock Road, Grimsby, Sth Humberside DN5 1SN.

COSALT



## FINANCIAL NEWS

## Stock markets

## Index slips to six-month low

Continued warnings about the deepening world recession, coupled with political problems in the Middle-East and South Africa, made the opening day of the new account quiet and depressed.

The only exceptions to a general fall in prices were in gold shares, which received an initial boost with a \$27.50 rise in the bullion price to \$563, but later petered out, and in oil shares.

Several increases on the oil pitches followed weekend press mentions, but the sector as a whole held firm and saw price increases ranging from 7p to 35p.

But this was not enough to prevent the FT Index from slipping more than three points at the start of the day. It closed at 412.7, its lowest level for almost six months, 3.2 down.

Gilt-edged securities illustrated investors' worries about the failure of MLR to fall as well as fears of indigestion over last Friday's new £1,000 million medium term, Exchequer 13½ per cent, 1994. Longs opened easier, dipping by up to 4½ during the day with light trading, but by the close they had recovered to finish ½ lower.

Shorter-dated issues saw a few

foreign sellers, but no buyers and drifted down all day ending ½ off at the close. Dealers reported a general lack of interest while interest rates remain at their current levels.

The leading industrial stocks were particularly depressed with little trading, although a few buyers emerged as prices

Suggestions of a merger between Ranger Oil of Canada and Lasmo were vehemently denied, following a joint meeting at brokers Cazenove. The Ranger chairman said he had flown in especially for the Lasmo annual meeting. But the market has other ideas. Lasmo jumped 35p to 63p yesterday, while Ranger rose 25p to £104.

started to fall. As a result, most of the blue chip prices ended unchanged with the exception of Lucas which dipped 4p to 19½ after news of redundancies. Beechams fell by the same amount to 114p, while Reed International lost 3p to 164p in front of today's results while De La Rue, also reporting today, dropped 15p to 62½ with estimates pitched at between £35m and £37m compared with £26m last time.

Dunlop's annual meeting yesterday left the price unchanged at 71p, but Courtaulds, which reported last week, finished 6p down at 65p. Glaxo at 186p, Pisons at 249p and Pilkington at 138p, also due to present results soon, were unchanged. Unilever stated at 418p, but ICI fell 2p to 350p as did Rank at 172p.

The companies which reported results yesterday did not buck the downward trend either. Marley fell 1p to 81p after half-time figures and Martin, the Newsagent, dipped 2p to 194p following disappointing trading results. Percy Bilton gave up 5p to 19½ despite profits in line with expectations which were not accompanied by a dividend increase. Marborough Property shed 1p to 37½ before the expected results.

In engineers, J. H. Fenner's £56m American acquisition depressed the shares by 4p to 124p. A major part of the payment will come through the issue of new shares. East Midland Allied Press's improved profits and dividend boost pushed the shares up 2p to 80p, while Century Oils climbed 7p to 162p after improved profits.

Suggestions that S & W Berisford's bid for British Sugar may

fail pushed down both share prices. Berisford finished 6p off at 131p and British Sugar dipped 4p to 196p. Coral Leisure gained 3p to 65p as bid speculation continued around the group, while Dundonian gained 1p to 76p on their return to the market after suspension. Brokers were swamped with requests for prospectuses for the group's offer for sale of South West Consolidated Minerals.

The leading light of the equity market, the oil shares, were being traded briskly all day. Jobbers reported good business in all shares with smaller volume in BP which

rose 10p to 344p and Shell which gained the same amount to 388p. The outstanding moves were in Lasmo which rose 35p to 63p, Ultramar, which rose 18p to 356p and Burrell which jumped 15p to 215p. Attock gained 20p to 264p and Tricent moved up 10p to 256p.

Carlisle was boosted by 9p to 138p and Imperial Continental Gas went up 16p to 832p. Berkeley Exploration at 210p, saw a 15p gain and Cluff Oil, also up by 15p at 370p, were helped by weekend press comment.

Equity turnover for May 30 was £11.245m (number of bargains 16,716). The most active stocks, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were Lasmo, Burrell, Premier, Shell, BP, Boots, Racal, Ultramar, RTZ, ICI, GEC, Marks and Spencer, Beecham, Coral Leisure and Dundonian.

## Revaluation surplus of £132m for J. Sainsbury

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Supermarket group J. Sainsbury has revealed its properties for the first time since 1973, throwing up a surplus of £132m over book value.

The revelation puts a figure of £276m on Sainsbury's properties, compared with a current book value of £144m, which is split between properties at the 1973 valuation, when the group went public and properties acquired since then at cost.

Because the revaluation was prepared internally, the surplus has not been incorporated in the group's historical accounts for the year to March, 1980. If it were, net assets per share would rise from 281p to 439p.

Sainsbury's current-cost statement shows an increase in 1979-80 profits from £26.3m to £38.1m before tax and profit-sharing. This compares with the £13.4m rise to £46.0m in historical cost profits. The dividend was covered 3.7 times by current-cost profits.

Sainsbury plans to double the number of new store openings to 17 in the current year and capital spending will rise from £50m to about £70m. The hyper-market company, Savacourt, which is jointly owned with British Home Stores, will open two more stores in 1980-81.

## More investment trust bids seen

By Margaret Stone

More take-over approaches and unification plans for the investment trust company market were forecast yesterday in report of one of the biggest holders of investment trusts which are currently being transformed this way.

ITU came in for heavy criticism earlier in the year for its lacklustre performance. In the six months to April 15, the fund has secured a 43 per cent increase in its interim distribution, now 60p, and seen its unit price fall by 3.6 per cent, against an easing of 3.1 per cent in the FT Actuaries Investment Trust Index.

## Liquidation ends hopes Bamford shareholders

By Michael Clark

The chequered and often colourful story of Bamfords, the Uttoxeter-based maker of agricultural machinery, drew to a close yesterday with the directors placing the company in voluntary liquidation.

But the announcement came as no surprise to the stock market which had last month suspended the shares at the company's request "pending clarification of the company's financial position".

The shares, which were suspended at 20p, gave the company a market capitalization of £1.5m, which is almost half the value of the group this time last year. But any suggestions that shareholders might retrieve something from the ashes was quickly dashed by the group's merchant bankers.

Reasons for Bamford's plight are numerous, but generally point to a worsening worldwide recession in the agricultural market. This has seen profits at the pre-tax level reach a peak of £594,000 in 1977 only to plunge to a loss of £223,000 in the first half of 1979.

Competition overseas has been another factor, with the strength of sterling and cheaper alternatives in a market filled to overcapacity adding to the problems. Nearly 50 per cent of Bamford's sales go for export, and it is these companies with no production facilities abroad which have been hardest hit. In 1977 the group failed in its bid for Poclain, the French excavators.

Mr L. E. Riley, managing director, said the company had explored every alternative other than liquidation. But with the bank refusing to lend more money, and borrowings estimated at £2.2m already, the alternatives appeared limited.

Of the interested parties the hardest hit will be Frederick H. Burgess, a private distributor of agricultural machinery, which holds nearly 60 per cent of Bamford. But the decision to go into liquidation was taken in full agreement with Burgess, which has two members on the Bamford's board.

Burgess's connection with Bamford goes back over 10 years and centres around a member of the Bamford family, Mr Joseph Bamford who

founded the priv J. C. Bamford & Co. Mr Bamford let company back in his own trailers metal. The very highly successful 20 years had been the country's leading excavation equipm in 1968 JCB lau for the still fam Bamfords in orde its interest. But th a share caused a room row at Ban split the family middle. So in ord the bid, Bamford per cent of its e major distributor-Burgess.

This decision r. High Court battle truly being appo then Mr Quintin l. Since then Burg ally, increased i acquisition. unti it has now major shareholder.

But the rift of t left a bitter taste borne out yesterda pointed out that i nection with the Bamfords.

## Selincourt looks to recovery this year

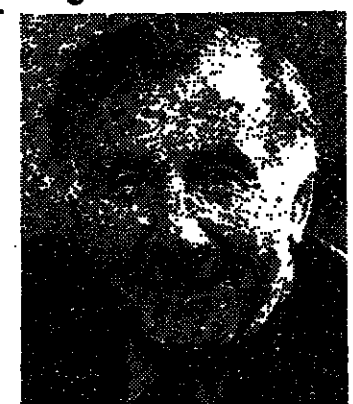
By Peter Wilson-Smith

Textile and garment maker Selincourt expects a sizable recovery in profits in 1980-81 following a drop in the year to January 31 from £4.56m to £2.06m before tax.

Mr Lionel Leighton, chairman, said in his annual report: "In the early months of the current year there have been clear signs of improving trade activity, and the steps taken last year in preparation for an up-turn will stand us in good stead."

Selincourt's optimism is in marked contrast to the gloom emanating from many other parts of the textiles industry, and analysts warn against reading too much into Selincourt's experience.

The sharpest up-turn has come in its Walker & Rice subsidiary, which makes fabrics for dress manufacturers and the retail trade, and which suffered



Mr Lionel Leighton, chairman of Selincourt.

the sharpest downturn in profits in 1979-80. Analysts point out that the fashion end of the trade is given to wide fluctuations.

## Moving hits profit at Mart

By Our Financial

The decision to location of its head warehouse "has questions on the half from Martin the N. Interim pre-tax the six months to have dipped from £2.07m despite an sales from £44.1m

The group blame fall in profits on to move its ware Woodford to Tamw head office from v Brentwood. The co from the move ba to some £175,000.

Trading profit of dipped from £2.3m and was before inter more than doubled. An interim divid high than declared with 4.66p for the period.

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
Int or Fin	£m	£m	per share	pence	date	total
BSC Footwear (F)	373.1(313.9)	63.8(59.0)	—	—	—	—
Century Oils (F)	39.0(22.6)	3.5(1.2)	33.5(11.46)	3.7(2.4)	8/8	—
Channel Tunnel	—	0.05(0.012)	0.27(0.12)	—	—	—
E.M. Allied Press (F)	32.3(24.2)	1.5(1.2)	20.4(8.3)	1.75(0.8*)	15/7	2.75(1.74*)
Frank G. Gates (F)	34.3(24.5)	1.5(1.2)	20.4(8.3)	2.0(1.2)	—	—
Govett Erpe Trst (I)	—	—	—	2.8(1.80)	3/7	—
Hallam Group (F)	31.5(32.1)	0.39(0.86)	—	nil(0.8)	—	—
J. Headcoat (F)	17.4(13.9)	—	—	nil(0.8)	—	—
Ldn Entertainment (I)	—	0.09(0.08)	—	nil(0.8)	—	—
Marley (I)	168.8(131.4)	10.2(7.9)	6.4(6.2)	2.0(1.5)	—	—
Martin Newsagent (I)	49.2(44.4)	2.07(2.27)	—	3.6(3.26)	—	—
Percy Bilton (F)	6.08(5.83)	12.0(9.2)	4.4(4.64)	—	—	6.50(6.30)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. \* adjusted for scrip. † loss.

## Anglo American Corporation of South Africa Limited

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

## Preliminary Profit Announcement and Consolidated Balance Sheet

and

## Notice of Final Dividend on the Ordinary Shares

Subject to final audit, the abridged consolidated income statement of the Corporation and its subsidiary companies for the year ended March 31 1980 and the abridged consolidated balance sheet at that date are as follows:

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT				CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET			
	1980	1979			1980	1979	
	R millions	R millions			R millions	R millions	
Investment income—general investments	321.4	220.6	Ordinary shareholders' equity		22.5	22.4	
Interest earned and income less expenses	113.9	82.8	Ordinary share capital		14.4	5.9	
Trading profits	8.4	8.4	Share premium		379.3	366.7	
Surplus on realisation of general investments	13.4	11.6	Non-distributable reserves		693.4	560.2	
			Distributable reserves		1 109.6	955.2	
	457.1	323.4					
Interest paid	53.4	44.1	Preferred stock and preference shares		4.8	4.8	
Costs of prospecting	17.2	11.8	Preference share capital		1.0	1.0	
Provision against loans	4.0	2.5	Preference share premium		39.0	39.0	
	74.6	58.4			44.8	44.8	
Profit before taxation	382.5	265.0	Outside shareholders' interests in subsidiary companies		1 154.4	1 000.0	
Taxation	24.6	16.9	Loan capital		112.8	103.4	
Profit after taxation	357.9	248.1	Life insurance funds		131.4	146.3	
Outside shareholders' interests in profits of subsidiary companies	46.8	42.7	Loans		690.3	570.4	
Preferred stock and preference share dividends	4.5	3.4			1 590.8	608.4	
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders before extraordinary items	51.3	46.1	Other liabilities				
(Earnings per share) (Note 1)	136.1 cents	(90.2 cents)	Creditors, taxation and provisions		87.7	69.0	
Ordinary dividends (Note 2)	157.7	103.0	Shareholders for dividends		113.8	72.3	
			Bank overdrafts		4.0	11.5	
Retained profit before extraordinary items	148.9	99.0			205.5	153.3	
Extraordinary items (Note 3)	2.4	6.9	Represented by:				
Retained profit after extraordinary items	146.5	92.1	Investments				
Unappropriated profit, March 31 1979	10.7	17.5	General investments:				
Adjustments to unappropriated profits brought forward	(0.1)	1.1	Listed—market value R5 058.2 million (1979: R3 071.4 million)		1 012.4	747.5	
	10.6	18.6	Unlisted—directors' valuation R364.9 million (1979: R314.5 million)		118.0	131.4	
Appropriation to reserves	157.1	110.7	Life insurance investments		1 130.4	878.9	
Unappropriated profit, March 31, 1980	17.1	10.7			787.8	678.9	
			Fixed assets		1 913.2	1 577.8	
			Leasing assets		47.1	39.1	
			Insolvent debtors		9.7	9.3	
			Loans—less provision		11.2	13.5	
			Other Assets		326.0	266.0	
			Stocks, stores and work in progress		11.2	9.5	
			Debtors		191.2	138.7	
			Cash on deposit, at call and short notice		1 370.4	547.3	
					1 572.9	696.0	
					3 885.2	2 582.8	

## NOTES:

- If the Corporation's share of the undistributed profits of the investments, in which it and its associates hold in aggregate 20 per cent or more of the equity, were taken into account, the estimated total earnings per share would be 260 cents (1979: 184 cents).
- Ordinary dividends comprise:
 

	1980	1979
No. 87 (interim) of 20 cents per share R millions		
(1979: 14 cents) declared November 27 1979	45.0	31.2
No. 88 (final) of 50 cents per share (1979: 32 cents) declared June 2 1980	112.7	71.8
	157.7	103.0
- The extraordinary items are as follows:
 

	1980	1979
Provision against investments in:		
Botswana RST Limited	3.8	—
Cleveland Potash Limited	22.0	16.3
Net profit on disposal of investments	(16.4)	—
Prior years' investment provisions:		
Tax relief claimed	(7.0)	(8.4)
Changes in exchange rates	Nil	(1.0)
	2.4	6.9

## FINAL DIVIDEND ON THE ORDINARY SHARES

A final dividend (No. 88) of 50 cents a share (1979: 32 cents) in respect of the year ended March 31 1980 has been declared payable on July 25 1980 to holders of ordinary shares registered in the books of the Corporation at the close of business on June 20 1980 and to persons presenting coupon No. 83 detached from share warrants to bearer. This dividend, together with the interim dividend of 20 cents a share declared on November 27 1979, makes a total of 70 cents a share for the year (1979: 46 cents). A notice regarding payment of this dividend to holders of share warrants to bearer will be published in the Press by the London Secretary on or about June 6 1980.

The ordinary share transfer registers and the ordinary section of the register of members will be closed from June 21 to July 4 1980, both days inclusive, and warrants will be posted from the Johannesburg and the United Kingdom offices of the transfer

secretaries on or about July 24 1980. Registered shareholders paid from the United Kingdom will receive the United Kingdom currency equivalent on July 15 1980 of the rand value of their dividends (less appropriate taxes). Any such shareholders may however elect to be paid in South African currency, provided that the request is received at the offices of the Corporation's transfer secretaries in Johannesburg or in the United Kingdom on or before June 20 1980. The effective rate of non-resident shareholders' tax is 13.684 per cent. The dividend is payable subject to conditions which can be inspected at the head and London offices of the Corporation and at the offices of the Corporation's transfer secretaries, Consolidated Share Registrars Limited, 62 Marshall Street, Johannesburg 2001, and Charter Consolidated Limited, Charter House, Park Street, Ashford, Kent TN24 8EQ.

By order of the board  
J. T. Goldfinch  
Managing Secretary  
Head Office:  
44 Main Street  
Johannesburg  
2001  
June 3 1980.

London Office:  
40 Bebborn Viaduct  
EC1P 1AJ

BSC Footwear (subsidiary of Sears Hides): Turnover for year to Jan 26, £373m (£313.9m). Pre-tax profit £63.82m (£59.09m).

Henlys: Board confirms that discussions with Renault (UK) announced on May 1 regarding granting of franchises for Renault products in the North, South and central areas of Manchester have been successful. Henlys have now commenced trading in Renault products.

Govett European Trust: Proposals for liquidation of Trust announced to shareholders are progressing. Discussions with the Department of Trade relating to the new authorized unit trust are at an advanced stage. The interim dividend is 3.9p gross (2.5p gross).

S. Jerome and Sons (Hides): Company has acquired business and relevant assets of C. M. R. Electronics (Lincs) (which formed part of the Weldit Group) from its receivers through the purchase of issued share capital of Mercatrow which trades as C. M. R. Electronics. Total consideration is £289,200 which has been satisfied in cash.

Hampton Trust: Company has bought a 50 per cent interest in small gold mine at Carida, Western Australia. Maximum consideration £50,000.

Berkeley Hambro: Property offer for Bishopsgate Property and General Investments has been extended to June 13. Offer accepted by holders of 6,399 shares (89.1 per cent for which offer was made). A subsidiary of Berkeley owned 693,750 shares prior to offer.

Channel Tunnel Investments: Gross income for 1979, £15,800 (£12,500). Net income £4,000 (£2,000) after tax and expenses. Eps 0.27p (0.12p).

London Entertainments: Pretax profit for half year to Feb 29 was £93,300 (£80,300). No interim dividend (same).

John Heathcoat and Co: Turnover for 1979, £17,487m (£13,973m). Loss after all charges including tax, £80,000 (profit £235,000). Tax charged £51,200 (£20,000). No div (same).

## Briefly

Westpool Investment Trust: Acceptances of cash offers made on behalf of Whitehall Securities Corporation have been received in respect of 681,000 existing shares of Westpool (8.3 per cent of existing issued share capital) and 118,838 shares arising from conversion of £132,042 nominal of 5 per cent convertible loan stock 1989/94 of Westpool (16.0 per cent of convertible loan stock).

Fosco Minsep: Group sales for three months ended March 31 1980 were ahead of the corresponding quarter of 1979.

Merger cleared: Proposed merger of Rayne Trusts with Westpool Investment Trust is not to be referred to Monopolies Commission.

Loan to Poland: The Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed the repayment and funding of a \$30m line of credit which Lloyds Bank International has made available to Bank Handlowy w Warszawie SA of Poland to help finance contracts awarded by Stalexport for the supply of finished and semi-finished steel products.

Second City Properties: Control Securities has acquired as an investment a further 137,000 shares in Second City from Union Mercantile (London). The acquisition brings group holding up to 1,484m shares—about 10.86 per cent.

Hallam Group of Nottingham: Turnover for 1979, £10,086m (£9,866m). Pre-tax loss £339,000 (£865,000). Tax £146,000 (credit £670,000). No ordinary or preference dividend (same).

Czechoslovakian Euroloan: The Czechoslovakian foreign trade bank Ceskoslovenska Obchodni Banka is raising \$200m through a seven-year Eurocredit, joint-led manager Lloyds Bank International says. Credit carries interest at 2 per cent above London interbank offered rates throughout, with four years grace.

## Hessische Landesbank in London

Hessische Landesbank-Girozentrale—has established its own full-service branch by integrating the present London banking facilities of one of its subsidiaries.

Hessische Landesbank  
London Branch  
55 Basinghall Street  
London EC2V 5BL  
Telephone: 01-606 499-1  
Telex: 8875 11

Ronald A. Copeman  
General Manager  
Gernot G. Kluss  
Deputy General Manager

Helaba Frankfurt  
Hessische Landesbank-Girozentrale





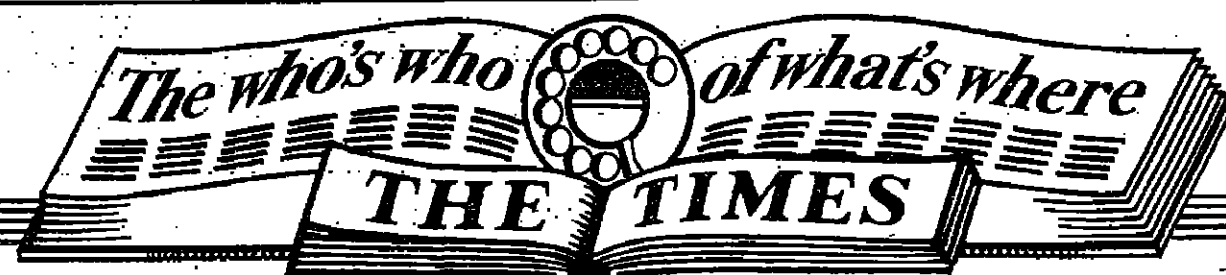












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